

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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PART XI.

CARABIDÆ.

LEBIIDES.

TRIGONOTHOPS LONGIPLAGA, Chaud.

I have recently received from various localities examples scarcely separable from this species, and an examination of these and of specimens from Tasmania of *T. pacifica*, Er., appears to me to point strongly to the conclusion that *T. longiplaga*, Chaud., cannot be considered other than a variety of *T. pacifica*. De Chaudoir distinguishes it by the following characters—(a) head less narrowed behind the eyes, (b) prothorax less short and a little less rounded laterally, (c) elytra more elongate and less strongly striated, with flatter interstices, (d) spots on the elytra more yellowish, the anterior one sending out a narrow prolongation to the base.

Of my Victorian examples,—which I know were taken in company and are certainly conspecific *inter se*,—only one presents all the characters attributed to *longiplaga*; they all agree in having the anterior elytral spot prolonged to the base, but two of them have the prothorax distinctly shorter than the other, and of these one has the elytra distinctly wider than the other. The elytra are striated a little less strongly than in one of my Tasmanian examples of *T. pacifica*, but I have another Tasmanian example which is striated quite as strongly as the Victorian specimens, but presents no other character distinctive of *longiplaga*.

From S. Australia I have three examples, all taken near Port Lincoln. In these the anterior elytral spot is prolonged forward still more widely and conspicuously than in the Victorian form, one of them even having nearly the whole basal margin filled by it. These S. Australian specimens, moreover, have the front margin of the prothorax more or less distinctly straighter than in the Tasmanian and Victorian forms, in consequence of which the front angles of the prothorax are more defined, being obtuse but not altogether rounded off. This form might perhaps be conveniently named, thus:—

T. pacifica, Er., var. *lindensis*; prothoracis angulis anticis minus rotundatis; elytrorum plaga anteriori antrorsum usque ad basin late producta.

From W. Australia I possess a single specimen which may possibly represent a separate species, though I fail to detect any good distinction except in respect of characters that in the forms alluded to above certainly appear to be liable to slight variation. Compared with *T. pacifica* this insect has a slightly shorter prothorax, but I can find no other structural difference. The anterior elytral spot is quite as in *pacifica*, but the hinder spot is as in *T. flavofasciata*, Chaud., *i.e.*, is a fascia occupying the entire apex of the elytra and is of even width, but zigzagged on its anterior margin. I think it must be regarded with hesitation as a var. of *T. pacifica*. It may be thus characterised:—

T. pacifica, Er., var. (?) *occidentalis*; differt prothorace paullo breviori, elytrorum macula postica fasciam formanti apicem totam complenti, antice dentata.

I may add that the variations mentioned above are undoubtedly not sexual characters; nevertheless, as I have not seen both sexes of all the forms alluded to, there remains a possibility that an examination of these might reveal specific characters.

Of the other described species of the genus *T. lineata*, Dej., is very different from all the above mentioned forms; *T. dimidiata*, Chaud., I have not seen, but it is evidently a very distinct form; *T. plagiata*, Germ., is identical with *lineata*, Dej.; *T. flavofasciata*,

Chaud., is extremely like some vars. of *T. pacifica*, Er., and in my opinion is of doubtful validity; *T. nigricollis*, Macl., is probably a good species; there is nothing in the description of *T. pallidicollis*, Macl., to distinguish it from *T. pacifica*; Sir W. Macleay's three species from N. W. Australia are said to have the posterior elytral spot "near" the apex, which seems to distinguish them from all the forms of *Trigonothops* known to me, the posterior elytral spot in all these being *at* the apex.

I may add that the description of *Dromius tridens*, Newm., points to the probability of its being a *Trigonothops*, and that there is nothing in the brief description inconsistent with its being founded on the same species as *T. pacifica*, Er., in which case Newman's name would have priority.

DEMETRIAS TWEEDENSIS, sp.nov.

Elongatus; rufo-piceus, subtus dilutior; prothorace capiti longitudine latitudineque æquali, longitudinaliter profunde sulcato, transversim subrugato, latitudine longitudini æquali, antice leviter emarginato postice subbisinuato, antice quam postice manifeste angustiori, angulis anticis haud productis, latitudine majori sat longe ante medium posita, lateribus leviter arcuatis ante basin sinuatis, angulis posticis extrorsum directis parum acutis; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, ad apicem emarginato-truncatis, truncaturæ angulo externo obtuso interno sat acuto, interstitiis convexis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis, interstitio 3^o postice punctura singula instructo. [Long. 5, lat. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

This seems to be a genuine *Demetrias*, though on a casual glance it has much the appearance of a *Xanthophaea*, but the form of its palpi and other characters connect it with the former genus. It is very like a species from the Richmond River (N.S.W.) which seems likely to be *D. rufescens*, Macl., but is much larger and differs in the form of the prothorax, which is by measurement fully as long as wide (to a casual glance it looks longer), and evidently narrower across the front margin than across the base,

its widest part being evidently further from the front and its sides at this point being subangulate. The anterior narrowing of the prothorax as compared with the width at the base will at once separate the present species from *D. brachinoderus*, Chaud.

N. S. Wales; Tweed River; given to me by Mr. Olliff.

HOMETHES ANGULATUS, sp.nov.

Oblongus; niger, antennis (basi testacea excepta) palpisque fuscis, pedibus (geniculis et ad apicem summum tibiis tarsorumque articulis infuscatis exceptis) mandibulisque testaceis; prothorace transverso, latitudine majori longe ante medium posita, lateribus fortiter angulatis lineis binis fere rectis formatis; elytris sericeo-tesselatis, leviter striatis, ad basin late rotundatim (quam *H. sericei*, Er., multo minus fortiter) productis. [Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Much like *H. sericeus*, Er. (which is said, probably correctly, to be identical with *H. elegans*, Newm.). Compared with it, the present species is narrower and more parallel; its prothorax distinctly more transverse, the greatest width nearer to the front, the lateral margin formed by two nearly straight lines which meet in an angle evidently more defined than the lateral angulation in *H. sericeus*; the elytra very much less strongly produced forward at the base.

From *H. guttifer*, Germ., and *marginipennis*, Macl., the absence of a pale elytral margin *inter alia* distinguishes this insect; *H. emarginatus*, Chaud., has joints 6-9 of the antennæ white; *H. micans*, Germ., and *velutinus*, Macl., have the prothorax at its widest at (or close to) the middle. Apart from colour, this species is very near *H. guttifer*, Germ., but the prothorax is at its widest a little nearer to the front, and has a more marked angle at its widest point; also the projected front of each elytron is subangular, not evenly rounded. The colour difference has nothing to do with sex.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln district.

HOMETHES GRACILIS, sp.nov.

Elongato-oblongus ; niger, antennis (articulo basali fere nigro, articulis 4-6 et 9-11 infuscatis, exceptis) palpis mandibulis pedibusque (horum geniculis et ad apicem summum tibiis tarsorumque articulis infuscatis exceptis) testaceis ; prothoracis latitudine longitudini æquali, latitudine majori paullo ante medium posita, lateribus ab angulis anticis fere ad medium leviter divergentibus hic vix angulatis hinc ad basin arcuatim convergentibus ; elytris sericeo-subtesselatis, leviter striatis, ad basin anguste modice productis, interstitio 3° guttulis obscure rufis seriatim ornato.

[Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

A very elongate graceful species, probably in general facies resembling *H. emarginatus*, Chaud.; but that species *inter alia* is described as having joints 6-8 of the antennæ white, and does not appear to have the 3rd interstice of the elytra marked with pale spots. Its narrow form will, I think, separate this insect from all others of the genus hitherto described, as also will the basal joint of the antennæ black in strong contrast to the next following joints. *H. velutinus*, Macl., is only slightly described, but it is not said to be a particularly narrow species ; moreover, the description of the antennæ does not make them agree with the species before me, and it is implied that the legs are entirely of a testaceous colour.

S. Australia ; McDonnell Ranges.

HOMETHES PARVICOLLIS, sp.nov.

Ovalis ; niger, antennis fusco-piceis (articulo basali 3° que subtus testaceis exceptis), mandibulis apice rufescentibus, pedibus (geniculis sat late et ad apicem summum tibiis tarsorumque articulis infuscatis exceptis) pallide flavis ; prothorace parvo quam latiori fere longiori, latitudine majori longe ante medium posita, lateribus fortiter angulatis lineis binis fere rectis formatis ; elytris sericeo-tesselatis, leviter striatis, ad basin leviter latissime rotundato-productis.

[Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Remarkable for the great amplitude of its elytra as compared with the prothorax. The latter is by measurement just barely longer than wide, and is not at all wider than the head; its lateral angles though very obtuse are extremely well marked, not in the least rounded off. The elytra become gradually and slightly wider hindward from the base to near the apex; the front margin of each elytron is gently and very widely rounded forward, a character which will at once separate this species from all its named allies, unless it be one or two in whose descriptions the shape of this part is not mentioned, but they are very different in respect of other characters. From *H. emarginatus*, Chaud., the colour of the antennæ will *inter alia* separate it, from *H. velutinus*, Macl., the nearness of the widest part of the prothorax to the front of that segment. The dark antennæ and palpi are a noticeable character.

N. S. Wales; near Sydney.

HOMETHES ROTUNDATUS, sp.nov.

Late ovalis; niger, antennis palpis mandibulis pedibusque totis testaceis; prothorace quam longiori sat latiori, quam caput multo latiori, fere hexagonali, latitudine majori paullo ante medium posita; elytris late rotundato-ovalibus, quam conjunctim latioribus vix sesquolongioribus, sericeo-tesselatis, leviter striatis, ad basin modice sat anguste productis.

[Long. $3\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines (vix).

Remarkable for the strongly rounded sides and great width of its elytra, which are by measurement scarcely half again as long as they are together wide,—at a glance they appear even wider, or something near circular. Apart from this character the entirely testaceous antennæ (joints 5 and 6 scarcely infuscate), palpi, mandibles and legs will, I think, separate this species from all previously named in the genus.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

DROMIUS YARRÆ, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovatus; nitidus; piceo-niger, elytris cæruleo-cupreoque-subiridescens, antennis palpis mandibulis pedibusque sordide testaceis, femoribus coxis et metasterno medio fere albidis; capite prothoraceque alutaceis haud manifeste punctulatis; illo fere æquali antice obscure transversim impresso; prothorace sat transverso, antice posticeque subtruncato, canaliculato, lateribus ab angulis anticis (his sat rotundatis) retrorsum ad basin leviter arcuatim angustatis, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris obsolete striatis, interstitiis planis, interstitio 4° foveis nonnullis magnis fere obsolete notato. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

This species is very like a *Metabletus* in general appearance, but its mentum appears to be toothed, although it is difficult to be quite certain without dissection in the case of so minute a species, and I have seen only a single example. It is certainly congeneric, I think, with *Dromius humeralis*, Macl., from which it differs (apart from colour) by its elytra less elongate, less parallel, and at their widest behind the middle, as well as by the much more obtuse hind angles of the prothorax.

Victoria; Upper Yarra; sent by C. French, Esq.

SAROTHROCREPIS POSTICALIS, Guér.

I am confident that this is only a var. of *S. corticalis*, Fab.; I have taken it frequently in company with typical examples of that insect, and I can find no character whatever to distinguish it except the absence of a forward prolongation of the elytral fascia, and even in respect of that character there are intermediate forms. In both forms the prothorax is very similar in shape, being much narrower across the front margin than at the base, with the sides diverging considerably from the front to (or nearly to) the middle and thence converging slightly with a fairly strong sinuation to the base, which is widely and distinctly (but not very strongly) lobed hindward in the middle, the hind angles being very sharp and with a slight outward direction. I am not sure that the

prothorax of *S. posticalis* is not a little more narrowed in front than that of typical *S. corticalis*, but the character is certainly too slight to be regarded as specific. The prothorax of the male in both forms is a little less transverse than of the female and seems to be at its widest slightly nearer to the front; and the male has a slight excision at the end of the apical ventral segment. The above remarks are founded on the examination of a fairly long series from S. Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania.

SAROTHROCREPIS (LEBIA) CALIDA, Newm.

I believe this species to be identical with *S. corticalis*, Fab.

ECTROMA OBSOLETUM, sp.nov.

Oblongum, postice latius; testaceum, elytris a basi retrorsum indeterminate fusco-3-vittatis, vittis postice ad fasciam sub-obsoletam subapicalem fuscam attingentibus, corpore subtus fusco-adumbrato; antennarum articulo basali 3° longitudine æquali; prothorace sat transverso, antice subtruncato quam postice parum angustiori, lateribus parum arcuatis postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis fere rectis (apice summo subrotundato); elytris striatis, striis obscure punctulatis.

[Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{3}{10}$ lines.

I have no doubt this species is congeneric with *E. civicum*, Newm., but as my example is a female there remains a possibility that the discovery of the male might prove it to be a *Sarothrocrepis*. In colour and markings it is not unlike a washed-out specimen of *Sarothrocrepis corticalis*, Fab., but is smaller than any example I have seen of that species, has the basal joint of the antennæ longer, the prothorax of quite a different shape, &c., while its general form is much more elongate, with the elytra gently wider from the base nearly to the apex and with their lateral margins nearly straight. In respect of most of the above mentioned characters it agrees with the insect mentioned below, which I take to be *E. (Lebia) beneficum*, Newm., but differs from it by its more robust form, longer and stouter legs, less strongly transverse

prothorax, and by the absence of the dark patch or spot which in the latter species seems to be invariably present on either side of the scutellum.

N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

ECTROMA BENEFICUM, Newm.

I do not know any species to which the very brief description of this insect applies quite satisfactorily. De Chaudoir states that it is a congener of *E. (Lebia) civicum*, Newm., and also that *Lebia duponti*, Putz., is conspecific with it. There appears to me to be probably a clerical or printer's error in the description of the latter, which states that a pale vitta runs from the shoulder towards the suture of the elytra, and then turns and runs up the elytra again "versus marginem," and also that independently of this the margin is entirely testaceous. It is difficult to understand how there can be room for all this marking outside the shoulder. If "versus marginem" were "versus suturam," the description would apply very satisfactorily to one of the varieties of an extremely variable species which is clearly, I think, congeneric with *Lebia civica*, Newm., and is very widely distributed in Australia. I believe that *Lebia benefica*, Newm., and *Cymindis inquinata*, Er., are both varieties of this species. Also I believe *Sarothrocrepis liturata*, Macl., to be another variety of the same. I fear it is impossible, however, to arrive at any certainty regarding Newman's and Erichson's species mentioned above.

The species before me, and of which I take the above mentioned to be varieties, is inconstant in size and markings. It varies from long. $2\frac{1}{3}$, lat. 1 line to long. 3, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ lines. A darkly coloured example (such as *Lebia duponti* might have been founded on) has the head, prothorax and the antennæ rufo-testaceous (the prothorax, however, having a somewhat semicircular blackish mark on the middle portion of its front). The elytra may be regarded as blackish,—in which case the lateral margins (narrowly), the apex (widely) and two vittæ which unite on the base and also on the disc at about half the length of the elytra (enclosing an oblong

black space) are testaceous; or the elytra of this variety may be regarded as testaceous, having a short blackish vitta (not quite touching the base) on either side of the scutellum, and also a large common black blotch (not quite touching the lateral margins nor extending into the hinder fifth part of the elytra, convex and also dentate hindward and being in the front half of its length divided into three branches, which narrow forward to the front margin of the elytra,—one on the suture and one close to the lateral margin on either side) which occupies the greater part of the surface.

An example coloured as above, but in which the juxta-scutellar vitta should connect at its hind apex with the sutural extension of the large black blotch (I have not seen an example in which it quite connects) would agree with the description of *Lebia benefica*, Newm.

Through a long series of specimens before me the dark colouring of the elytra gradually fails, the difficulty being to find two examples quite identical. First the sutural extension of the large blotch is much narrower and then disappears, then the juxta-scutellar vitta dwindles to a small spot, then the lateral extensions of the large blotch become more slender and then are abbreviated in front, then the solid part of the dark blotch begins to fade out both in front and behind till it becomes quite a narrow fascia sending out three short extensions in front and with its hind margin convex and dentate hindward, then this fascia becomes broken into a number of short disconnected longitudinal lines (placed however so as to be evidently fragments of the same fascia), and finally these lines dwindle down to a single small spot placed at the point which in a full-coloured example is the centre of the solid part of the dark blotch. In this last named variety the elytra are entirely testaceous except a small dark spot on either side of the scutellum and another on the suture a little in front of the apex. *Cymindis inquinata*, Er., is probably one of these latter varieties in which the solid part of the dark blotch has become much reduced, and traces of its lateral extensions remain as short isolated lines.

The undersurface is testaceous, with the sides and apex of the abdomen more or less widely black. The legs are entirely testaceous.

The description of *Dromius tridens*, Newm., is so meagre and vague that several widely separated species (including this) would come very near fitting it. I have not, however, seen any example of this species so large as *D. tridens*, and this, together with Newman's calling it a *Dromius*, points strongly to *D. tridens* being a *Trigonothops* (in spite of De Chaudoir's saying that it is congeneric with *Lebia benefica*, Newm.),—probably *T. pacifica*, Er.

I have examined the type of *Sarothrocrepis liturata*, Macl. (from N. W. Australia), and cannot distinguish it from examples of this species taken on the south coast of Australia.

In all the numerous varieties I have seen of this insect there is a conspicuous isolated dark spot or blotch on either side of the scutellum and at least some trace of a more or less semicircular dark mark on the front of the prothorax.

The prothorax is very strongly transverse in the female and considerably less so in the male, its sides moderately (female) or but little (male) rounded, its greatest width at (female) or just in front of (male) the middle, its front margin very little narrower than its base, its hind angles obtuse.

The specimens before me are from Port Lincoln, Adelaide, Melbourne, the Victorian Alps, Central Australia, and N. W. Australia.

COPTODERIDES.

PHILOPHLÆUS MONTICOLA, sp.nov.

Sat depressus; pubescens; ferrugineus; elytris fusco-piceis, lateribus (sat anguste) apice (obscure angustissime) et vittis singulis dorsalibus latis ferrugineis; his in quinta parte apicali deficientibus; prothorace quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, antice fortiter emarginato, postice sat fortiter lobato, ad latera utrinque 5-setoso, lateribus mox ante medium

subangulatis, hinc ad basin vix sinuatis, angulis posticis haud plane rotundatis fere subprominulis (fere ut *P. distinguendi*, Chaud.); elytris confertim subtiliter (quam *P. australis* multo minus fortiter) punctulatis, obsolete striatis, humeris modice prominulis. [Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Maris tarsorum intermediorum articulis basalibus 3 subtus squamuloso-papillosis.

Very like *P. australis*, Dej., but differing from it by the very much finer puncturation of the elytra, the more uniformly ferruginous antennæ, the prothorax scarcely darker on the disc than on the margins, the front of the prothorax more strongly emarginate making the front angles more prominent and conspicuous, &c., &c.

Compared with *P. distinguendus*, Chaud., the prothorax is markedly narrower, the elytra much more finely punctured, &c., &c.; *P. grandiceps*, Chaud., is (as its name implies) notable for its large head (a character not observable in the present species) and appears to be punctured as *P. australis*.

P. intermedius, Chaud., *inter alia multa*, has the lateral margins of the prothorax only bisetose.

P. australasie, Chaud., *inter alia* has the sutural apex of the elytra furnished with a small tooth.

P. immaculatus, Chaud., and *occidentalis*, Blackb., have unicolorous elytra.

P. Froggatti, Macl., is only about half the size of this species and probably does not belong to this section of the genus.

The other described species have different male characters.

Victoria; Alpine district.

PHILOPHLEUS SYDNEYENSIS, sp.nov.

Sat depressus; pubescens; ferrugineus; elytris late fuscotrivittatis (vitta communi suturali postice abbreviata, alteris submarginalibus apicem vix attingentibus); prothorace antice bisinuatum minus fortiter emarginato, postice minus fortiter

lobato, ad latera utrinque 2-setoso, angulis posticis obtusis vix distinctis, elytris confertim subtiliter punctulatis, obsolete striatis, humeris parum prominulis.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

The above characters will distinguish this species from all of the genus previously described. The others having only two setose punctures on the lateral margins of the prothorax are *intermedius*, Chaud., *obtusus*, Chaud., *angulatus*, Chaud., *luculentus*, Newm., *rectangulus*, Chaud., and perhaps *mollis*, Newm. The last three of these are entirely different in their style of markings and other characters. From *obtusus* and *angulatus* the present species differs *inter alia* by the sutural vitta being abbreviated at about $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the suture,—or (if the dark colour be regarded as the ground) by the two pale vittæ uniting behind and filling up the apex. This species is very near *P. intermedius*, its markings and colour being identical; but differs from it by its head almost smooth, its prothorax much less narrowed behind, less emarginate in front and scarcely lobed behind, its elytra much more finely punctulate and having the shoulders much less prominent, and its considerably smaller size.

I believe this is the first *Philophlæus* reported from N. S. Wales. I have not seen the male, but have no doubt its sexual characters are like those of *P. intermedius*.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains; under bark of Eucalyptus.

PHILOPHLÆUS LATICOLLIS, sp. nov.

Sat depressus; pubescens; ferrugineus, elytris fusco-piceis, lateribus (sat late) et vittis singulis dorsalibus latis ferrugineis; his in quinta parte apicali deficientibus; prothorace (maris vix feminæ plane) quam longiori latiori, antice subbisinuatum leviter emarginato, postice lobato, ad latera utrinque 5-setoso, lateribus rotundatis postice vix subsinuatis, angulis posticis rotundato-obtusis; elytris fere ut *P. australis* sculpturatis, humeris minus prominulis.

[Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}$ - $2\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

Maris tarsorum intermediorum articulo 3° subtus simplici.

In the section of *Philophlæus* having the third joint of the intermediate tarsi simple in the male this species may be at once distinguished from all previously described except *P. eucalypti*, Germ., by the following characters in combination:—Prothorax 5-setose on either side, elytra not unicolorous on the disc and punctured not more finely than those of *P. australis*, Dej. It is remarkable for its extremely transverse prothorax (which is by measurement twice as wide as long in the female, and scarcely less wide in the male) which distinguishes it from *P. eucalypti*, Germ., and is one of the largest species of the genus.

Victoria; Alpine district.

PHILOPHLÆUS EUCALYPTI, Germ. (var. ? *Tasmanica*).

The only *Philophlæus* that I have seen from Tasmania is scarcely to be distinguished from this S. Australian species. I notice, however, that the antennæ (except the basal joints) and the palpi are much darker than those of typical *P. eucalypti*, and there is a slightly more decided indication of hind angles to the prothorax. The tarsi of the male, the prothoracic setæ, the elytral puncturation, and the colour and markings seem to be quite identical. I take it to be a local var.

PHILOPHLÆUS OPACICEPS, Blackb.

I have received this species from Western Australia (York district).

PHILOPHLÆUS CONFERTUS, sp. nov.

Sat depressus; pubescens; ferrugineus; elytris fusco-piceis, lateribus et vittis singulis dorsalibus minus latis ferrugineis; his in sexta parte apicali deficientibus; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice leviter emarginato, postice parum lobato, ad latera utrinque 2-setoso, lateribus ab angulis anticis retrorsum leviter arcuatis paullo ante medium angulatis hinc ad basin nullo modo sinuatis, angulis posticis valde obtusis vix rotundatis; elytris confertim subtilissime punctulatis, leviter striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis.

[Long. 4, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

My example of this species is a female, but there can hardly be a doubt of its belonging to the same section (the 2nd) of the genus as *P. angulatus*, Chaud., to which it is closely allied, though very distinct. Compared with that species the prothorax is wider and not quite so sharply angulated at the sides, which behind the angulation are not in the least sinuate, the hind angles, however, being more obtuse. The juxta-sutural elytral vitta continuous to near the apex and much narrowed behind distinguishes this species from all of the section (*angulatus* included) except *eucalypti* (in which, however, the said vitta is much wider in its front part), which *inter alia* has 5 setæ on either side of the prothorax and much more strongly punctured elytra. The bisetose sides of the prothorax, in combination with very finely punctured elytra, which are not unicolorous but bear a narrow dorsal vitta abbreviated behind and not turned inward towards the suture, will distinguish this insect from all others of the genus independently of sexual characters. I believe it is the first species of *Philophlæus* with a pattern on the elytra recorded from Western Australia.

W. Australia ; Yilgarn ; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

AGONOCHEILA.

The difficulty of this genus and of *Philophlæus* is greatly increased by the existence of several descriptions of the most unsatisfactory character, of which all that can be said is that they are very likely to have been founded on a *Philophlæus* or an *Agonocheila*, as the case may be,—but it is quite hopeless to refer them to any one in particular unless one could accomplish an examination of the original type, which is quite out of the question for Australian workers. I see nothing for it but to treat these as non-existent and to accept the risk of redescribing them. In my opinion the author of a sufficient description is perfectly justified in publishing it on the one condition that he do not create a synonym for a species already recognisable *by description*. I fully admit that if an eventual examination of an original type can enable its identity to be satisfactorily proved, its name must have priority against all others whatsoever,—but I hold the author of

the first *recognisable* description perfectly free from blame even though the name he used have to become a synonym through the subsequent investigation of the specimen on which some unintelligible description was founded.

Lebia irrita, Newm., is an example in point. De Chaudoir seems to think it likely to be a *Philophlœus*. I incline to believe that it is an *Agonocheila*, and it is quite possible that it may be the species described below. But it could not be identified except by inspecting the original type (which if still existent is, I suppose in the British Museum), and therefore I disregard it.

AGONOCHEILA FENESTRATA, sp. nov.

Sat depressus; pubescens; fusco-ferrugineus vel obscure rufotestaceus, exemplorum plurimorum capite abdominis lateribus apiceque et elytris obscurioribus (his macula brevi anguste oblonga longitudinali discoidali antice posita, et exemplis nonnullis altera communi transversa subobsoleta pone medium posita, ornatis); prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice leviter emarginato, postice lobato, quam caput parum latiori, ad latera utrinque 2-setoso, latitudinè majori longe ante medium posita, lateribus paullo pone angulos anticos angulatis hinc ad basin leviter fere recte convergentibus, angulis posticis rectis, basi quam margo anticus paullo latiori; elytris modice (quam *A. curtulæ*, Er., paullo minus fortiter) punctulatis, obsolete striatis, interstitiis vix planis.

[Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$ -2, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ - $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

This species seems very easily recognisable by its diminutive size and its brown elytra bearing a short line-like testaceous mark on the disc a little in front of the middle; very rarely this mark is a little dilated laterally so as to be not much longer than wide, and almost equally rarely there is a short transverse testaceous mark crossing the suture a little behind the middle; in some examples the external margins of the elytra are narrowly (and more or less faintly) pallid; I have not seen an example in which the front pallid mark on the elytra is wanting except one probably immature,

in which the whole elytra are pallid. The species is remarkable also for the angulation of the sides of the prothorax (where the anterior of the two lateral setæ is placed) being very near to the front margin—much nearer, *e.g.*, than in *A. curtula*, Er., (\neq *corticalis*, Chaud.). Compared with *A. biguttata*, Chaud., the present insect is much smaller, with different markings, very much more transverse prothorax, &c.

S. Australia ; W. Australia ; Victoria ; common.

SCARITIDES.

EURYSCAPHUS SULCICOLLIS, sp.nov.

Minus latus; niger; nitidus; capite minus transverso, supra oculos utrinque bipunctulato, inter oculos vix rugato, sulcis frontibus modicis antice minus fortiter divergentibus, postice linea curvata conjunctis; prothorace quam longiori fere duabus partibus latiori, marginato, transversim leviter rugato, leviter canaliculato, intra margines laterales utrinque late longitudinaliter sulcato, lateribus postice vix sinuatis, margine antico manifeste bisinuato, angulis anticis leviter productis, marginibus utrinque bipunctatis; elytris modice convexis, fere lævibus, quam conjunctim latioribus sat longioribus, ad basin leviter emarginatis, humeris reflexis, disco postice utrinque punctura sat magna instructo.

[Long. 16, lat. $6\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

The most striking character of this species is the wide shallow sulcus on either side of the prothorax considerably within the lateral margin running from the front hindward, and gradually becoming fainter as it approaches the base (there is an approach to this sculpture in *E. bipunctatus*, Macl.). The large puncture on the hinder part of the disc of each elytron distinguishes the present insect from all the previously described *Euryscaphi* except *bipunctatus*, Macl., *obesus*, Macl., *tatei*, Blackb., and *ebeninus*, Sloane; the elytra are distinctly longer in proportion to their width (as 19 to 16) than in any of the last named except *tatei*, Blackb., to which this species is rather close, differing, however

(apart from the absence of elytral sculpture, which may be an unimportant character), by the presence of the prothoracic sulci already mentioned, by its less transverse head on which the frontal sulci are gently curved outward and forward in front with less approach to an angle than in the other *Euryscaphi* known to me, and by the non-sinuate hinder portion of the lateral margins of the prothorax. The legs do not appear to differ materially from those of *E. obesus*, MacL. The elytra are not much wider than the prothorax (as 16 to $14\frac{1}{2}$), and their sides are but little rounded.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

EURYSCAPHUS CHAUDOIRI, sp.nov.

Minus latus; nitidissimus; aterrimus; capite valde transverso, supra oculos utrinque bipunctulato, inter oculos sat fortiter rugato, sulcis frontalibus modicis antice fortiter extrorsum directis, postice linea curvata conjunctis; prothorace quam longiori tribus partibus latiori, marginato, transversim obsolete rugato, canaliculato, lateribus postice manifeste sinuatis, margine antico vix bisinuato, angulis anticis leviter productis, marginibus utrinque bipunctatis; elytris convexis subtilissime vix striatis, quam conjunctim latioribus sat longioribus, ad basin leviter emarginatis, humeris reflexis, disco postice utrinque punctura sat magna instructo.

[Long. 15, lat. 6 lines (vix).

The elytra distinctly longer than usual in proportion to their width (as $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 15) together with the presence of a large puncture on the hinder part of the disc of each elytron will separate this species from all others described except *tatei*, Blackb., and *sulcicollis*, Blackb. It differs from the former by its considerably more transverse prothorax ($\frac{3}{4}$ again as wide as long), somewhat more elongate elytra (which are differently sculptured), &c., and from the latter by the frontal sulci much more angulated, differently sculptured prothorax, with sides sinuate behind, &c.

S. Australia, near Morgan.

CLIVINA ÆQUALIS, Blackb.

In describing this species (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1889, p. 718) I find I omitted to mention an important character, viz., that it has a perfectly well defined abbreviated punctulate stria on either side of the scutellum on the basal part of the juxta-sutural interstice. Owing to the presence of this additional stria, it should be noted, the stria that is bent outwards at the base to meet one of the external striæ is the 5th counted *along* the base, but the 4th (as stated in my description) if the count be taken a little behind the base.

ANISODACTYLIDES.

HYPHARPAX (HARPALUS) AUSTRALIS, Dej.

I have recently taken near Sydney two male examples which I have no doubt are referable to this species, of which I had previously seen only females. A study of these males shows them to be perfectly distinct from *Harpalus inornatus*, Germ., although so like it that apart from the sexual characters there might be room for doubt whether the differences are really specific. The hind femora of these examples are devoid of the tooth that is found in the males of so many species of *Hypharpax*, and which is very strongly developed in *inornatus*, and the hind tibiæ are nearly straight, the same in *inornatus* being strongly bent inward near the apex. Apart from these sexual characters the hind tarsi of these examples are not quite so short as those of *inornatus* but I cannot specify any other reliable distinction, unless it be that their prothorax is a trifle more strongly transverse, and with hind angles a little better defined than the same in *H. inornatus*. According to the Baron de Chaudoir's diagnosis of *Hypharpax* (Ann. Mus. Gen., 1878, p. 496) its essential distinction from *Diaphoromerus* consists in the dentate hind femora of the male, but it was pointed out by Mr. Bates in the same year (Cist. Ent., II., 320) that this is not a constant character, and in Trans. Roy. Soc. S. A. (1887, p. 182) I expressed the opinion that the true character of the genus consists in the short hind tarsi—a character

which is well marked in the Sydney specimens before me, their hind tarsi being very much shorter than those of any *Diaphoromerus* that I have seen, and with the basal joint not longer than the second. The female differs from *H. inornatus* by its straighter hind tibiæ and slightly longer hind tarsi.

HYPHARPAX OBSOLETUS, sp.nov.

Brunneus, æneo- vel subviride-micans, labro mandibulis palpis antennis pedibus scutello et (nonnullis exemplis) marginibus lateralibus flavis; prothorace fortiter transverso postice quam antice vix latiori, postice utrinque foveolato, foveolis sat perspicue punctulatis, lateribus modice rotundatis, angulis posticis sat rotundatis, latitudine majori mox ante medium posita; elytris subtiliter striatis, interstitiis planis (postice angustioribus convexis), 3° longe ante apicem (nonnullis exemplis) punctura setifera instructo.

[Long. $3-3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}-1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Maris tarsis anterioribus 4 minus fortiter dilatatis; femoribus posticis simplicibus; tibiis posticis vix arcuatis.

This species seems very distinct from all previously described. Count Castlenau unfortunately gives no information as to the sexual characters of the numerous *Anisodactylides* which he described under the name *Harpalus*, and de Chaudoir has certainly, I think, mixed up *Diaphoromerus* and *Hypharpax* in the utmost confusion, so that it is a difficult matter to arrive at absolute certainty, but at any rate there is no species from W. Australia described by either of those authors which seems at all near the present one. Of described species *H. Deyrollei*, Cast., comes perhaps nearest to it, but in that the hind angles of the prothorax are entirely rounded off (non-existent in fact), whereas in this insect though somewhat rounded at the apex they are quite well-marked, much as in *H. inornatus*, Germ.

W. Australia; Yilgarn; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

AMBLYTELIDES [tribus (sensu Lacordairei) nova].

AMBLYTELUS.

Amblytelus is (as M. Lacordaire says) a very difficult genus to place, but I cannot satisfy myself that the great French author has done well in placing it in the *Trigonotomides*, inasmuch as its mentum is not particularly feebly emarginate. I have a considerable number of species before me (including one from Tasmania which is evidently the typical species), and in all these, and also in Erichson's figure, the mentum is not much different from that of many *Feronides*, but is totally distinct from that of typical *Trigonotomides* (e.g., *Lesticus* or *Abacetus*).

I think there is no doubt that this genus and some other genera hitherto undescribed allied to it ought to be regarded as representing a distinct "tribe" (as Lacordaire understood the term), i.e., a group of equal value with that of the *Feroniides*, *Trigonotomides*, &c. This group will be characterised among the *Carabidae* as follows:—intermediate coxal cavities closed, head furnished above with two supra-orbital setigerous punctures and not grooved beneath to receive the antennæ, mandibles with a setigerous puncture in the groove, basal 3 joints of antennæ glabrous (4th pubescent, at least near the apex), margin of the elytra interrupted at posterior 3rd and having a distinct internal plica, terminal joint of maxillary palpi not springing obliquely from the preceding joint. I believe the following character will also prove to be constant:—8th interstice of elytra strongly plicate-carinate near the apex.

Besides *Amblytelus* I think there can hardly be a doubt that *Dyscolus australis*, Er., and *D. dilatatus*, Er., will find a place in this tribe, indeed Mr. Sloane has shown me a specimen said to be of the latter (alleged to have been named by Mr. Bates and agreeing with the description) which certainly is an *Amblytelus* or (more probably) of a new genus very near *Amblytelus*; it unfortunately was badly broken in transmission, and is now hardly fit to be dealt with.

Mr. T. G. Sloane has sent me a number of interesting species allied to *Amblytelus* (together with some valuable notes), and my

AMBLYTELUS BREVIS, sp.nov.

Quam *A. curtus*, Er., minus elongatus; pallide rufo-testaceus, elytris vittis 3 nigris (mediana communi nullo modo, lateralibus vix, basin attingentibus) postice conjunctis ornatis; prothorace fortiter transverso, angulis posticis rotundato-obtusis. [Long. $4.4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ - $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

Smaller than *A. curtus*, Er., and a shorter and wider insect; the prothorax is more strongly transverse and less narrowed behind and is without any trace of dark spots; the general colour is decidedly more yellow (*i.e.*, less *ferruginous*) and the elytra are differently marked; regarding the pale colour of the elytra as the ground tint the markings consist of three dark vittæ (the middle one on the suture where it commences considerably behind the scutellum, the others occupying about the 6th and 7th interstices of each elytron, and commencing close behind the base) which unite behind and fill up the whole apical quarter of the elytra with the exception of the margins, which remain of the ground colour. The other described species resembling this in style of markings is *vittatus*, Motsch., (which *inter alia* is described as an oblong insect, with the disc of the prothorax infuscate and the yellow lateral margin of the elytra very narrow,—in the present species it occupies the whole of the lateral two interstices). I have seen many examples of this insect and do not observe any variability.

S. Australia and Victoria.

AMBLYTELUS SINUATUS, sp.nov.

Ab *A. brevi* vix differt nisi capite paullo majori et prothorace aliter formato; hoc minus transverso postice quam antice manifeste angustiori, lateribus postice manifeste sinuatis, basi tota sinuatim rotundata (nullo modo in medio lobata).

[Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 2 lines (vix).

This insect is extremely close to the S. Australian species described above, but the differences seem to be constant. The head in *A. sinuatus* is (independently of sex) distinctly broader and more massive, partly owing to the eyes being evidently larger

and more prominent. The prothorax is distinctly less strongly (though nevertheless strongly) transverse, and is very evidently more narrowed behind; its sides are distinctly though slightly (in *brevis* not at all) sinuate immediately in front of the base; and the base itself differs as follows:—In *sinuatus* it runs as a continuous curved (nevertheless sinuous) line from one hind angle to the other (the convexity of the curve directed hindward), and there is nothing at all like a median lobe distinguished from the rest of the base, while in *brevis* the middle part of the base forms a very wide and quite well defined lobe.

N. S. Wales; taken in the Blue Mountains by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

DYSTRICHTHORAX, gen.nov.

Ab *Amblytelo* differt prothorace utrinque punctura setigera singula solum instructo, hoc ad angulum posticum posito.

All the species that I have seen of this genus differ from all that I have seen of *Amblytelus* in their prothorax being much wider behind. The subapical intra-marginal carina of the elytra is as in *Amblytelus*. In the male the front tarsi are but little dilated, the basal 3 joints having scale-like papillæ beneath. *Amblytelus amplipennis*, MacI., belongs to this genus.

D. BICOLOR, sp.nov.

Oblongus; nitidus; testaceus, elytris utrinque vitta discoidali nigricanti a basi retrorsum gradatim dilatata, abdomine medio infuscato; prothorace leviter transverso, antice quam postice sat angustiori, canaliculato, transversim rugato, utrinque ad basin late longitudinaliter sulcato, antice linea arcuata transversa fortiter impresso, margine antico rotundatim subproducto, lateribus subdiaphanis ab angulis anticis (his rotundatis) ad medium rotundatim divergentibus hinc ad basin trisinuatam (vix sinuatim) leviter convergentibus, angulis posticis rectis; elytris ad basin quam prothoracis basis vix latioribus, a basi retrorsum cito dilatatis (latitudine majori pone medium posita), punctulato-striatis, interstitiis fere

planis (3° puncturis setiferis obscuris notato, 8° apicem versus plicato-elevato), angulis humeralibus acutis.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The subdiaphanous lateral margins of the prothorax are margined within by a fine interrupted black line, which is probably liable to be wanting. The setiferous punctures of the 3rd elytral interstice are very inconspicuous and difficult to discern, except by their setæ. This species bears a remarkable superficial resemblance to the Cistelid, *Apellatus nodicornis*, Blackb.

N.S.W.; Blue Mountains.

DYSTRICHTHORAX SLOANEI, sp.nov.

Præcedenti affinis; minor; totus rufo-ferrugineus (elytrorum singulorum disco toto plus minusve infuscato excepto); prothoracis lateribus ab angulis anticis usque ad basin rotundatim nec sinuatim divergentibus; elytrorum interstitiis paullo magis convexis. [Long. $3-3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines (vix).

Of very different superficial appearance from the preceding owing to its different colouring, but otherwise scarcely differing except in the few characters specified above. The principal difference lies in the absence of sinuation in the sides of the prothorax behind the middle, which makes the segment appear of a bell-shape (its base being its widest part, whereas in *D. bicolor* the prothorax is distinctly wider about the middle than across the base); in both species the subdiaphanous lateral margins become gradually wider hindward, but more strongly in *sloanei* than in *bicolor*.

N. S. Wales; Richmond R.; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

DYSTRICHTHORAX BIPUNCTATUS, sp.nov.

Oblongus; nitidus; ferrugineus, capite obscuriori; prothorace quam longiori circiter quarta parte latiori, postice quam antice paullo latiori, canaliculato, transversim rugato, utrinque ad basin fovea magna profunda (antice linea arcuata transversa fortiter) impresso, margine antico rotundatim subproducto, lateribus leviter arcuatis postice vix sinuatis,

angulis posticis subrectis; elytris subtiliter (latera versus vix manifeste) punctulato-striatis, ad basin quam prothoracis basis vix latioribus, a basi retrorsum cito dilatatis, angulis humeralibus acutis, interstitiis planis (3° puncturis setiferis 2 notato, 8° apicem versus plicato-elevato).

[Long. $3\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Australia; exact habitat uncertain; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

DYSTRICHTHORAX LIVIDUS, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovatus; nitidus; livide-brunneus, nonnullis exemplis ad latera dilutioribus; capitis sulcis frontalibus elongatis profundis; prothorace quam longiori fere tertia parte latiori, postice quam antice sat latiori, canaliculato, transversim rugato, utrinque ad basin fovea magna sat profunda (antice linea arcuata transversa leviter) impresso, margine antico leviter prominulo, lateribus leviter arcuatis postice vix sinuatis, angulis posticis subrectis; elytris ad basin quam prothoracis basis vix latioribus, a basi retrorsum cito fortiter dilatatis (latitudine majori pone medium posita), subtiliter (latera versus vix perspicue, postice magis fortiter) punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis (3° puncturis magnis subobsoletis 2 notatis, 8° apicem versus plicato elevato), angulis humeralibus acutis.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

N. S. Wales; Richmond R.; Mr. T. G. Sloane.

DYSTRICHTHORAX VICINUS, Sloane (MS.).

Nitidus; subtus testaceus, prothorace capiteque testaceis, elytris nigris ad basin testaceis et utrinque vitta testacea sat brevi ornatis (vittis ad basin conjunctis) et ad latera late testaceo-marginatis, prothorace subquadrato antice quam postice fere angustiori, lateribus postice vix subsinuatis, angulis posticis fere rectis subdentiformibus, basi in medio late leviter lobata; elytris subovalibus sat convexis, striatis, striis subtilissime punctulatis (1^a 2^a que ad basin confluentibus), interstitiis sat planis (3° apicem versus puncturis 2 impressis, 8° apicem versus plicato-elevato).

[Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

A very distinct species; the discal vittæ of the elytra are narrow, scarcely extend into the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of the elytra, and are much narrowed behind. The insect has the general appearance of an *Amblytelus*. The base of the prothorax is very characteristic; immediately within the hind angle on either side it is emarginate and the inner apex of the emargination joins the middle piece of the base in a distinct angle.

Victoria; Princetown; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

N.B.—Mr. Sloane's collection contains an example, also from Victoria (Yarragon), which I hesitate to regard as a species distinct from *D. vicinus*, although it differs in several respects from the type; it is larger (long. 6 lines), the base of the elytra is not testaceous except where the vittæ and lateral margins meet it, the vittæ are longer, reaching nearly to the apex, the reflexed margin of the prothorax seems a little wider, and the elytra are a little more strongly punctulate-striate.

The following tabulation will assist in identifying the species of this genus.

- A. Elytra devoid of well defined pale discal markings.
 - B. Small species—long. 4 lines or less.
 - C. Prothorax evidently wider at the base than in the middle.
 - D. Frontal sulci of head very elongate and deep..... *lividus*, sp.nov.
 - DD. Frontal sulci of head normal ... *sloanei*, sp.nov.
 - CC. Prothorax not wider at the base than in the middle..... *bipunctatus*, sp.nov.
 - BB. Of large size—long. 5 lines or more *amplipennis*, MacI.
- AA. Elytra with well defined pale discal markings.
 - B. Middle of base of prothorax reaching hindward much further than the hind angles..... *vicinus*, Sloane.
 - BB. Base of prothorax very little prominent hindward in the middle. *bicolor*, sp.nov.

EPELYX, gen.nov.

Ab *Amblytelo* differt tarsorum articulo 4° haud bilobo.

Maris tarsis anticis leviter dilatatis subtus sparsim squamuloso-papillatis.

EPELYX LINDENSIS, sp.nov.

Sat breviter ovalis; nitidus; supra obscure ferrugineus, prothorace piceo-umbrato, elytris (marginibus lateralibus et spatio communi indeterminato pone vel circa scutellum exceptis) piceis, antennis palpis pedibus et corpore subtus (hoc plus minus piceo-umbrato) testaceis; prothorace quam longiori dimidia parte latiori, antice quam postice vix angustiori, canaliculato, leviter transversim rugato, margine antico emarginato-truncato, lateribus modice sat æqualiter arcuatis, angulis (anticis sat rotundatis haud productis) posticis rotundato-obtusis, basi media late vix lobata; elytris ad basin quam prothoracis basis parum latioribus, conjunctim sat æqualiter ovalibus, subtiliter striatis, striis distincte punctulatis, interstitiis planis (3° 5° 7° que puncturis setiferis seriatim ornatis, 8° apicem versus plicato-elevato).

[Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

EPELYX LATUS, sp.nov.

Breviter late ovalis; sat nitidus; totus ferrugineus, corpore subtus pedibusque dilutioribus, elytris plus minusve piceo-umbratis; prothorace quam longiori vix dimidia parte latiori, antice quam postice vix angustiori, canaliculato, leviter transversim rugato, margine antico sinuato-truncato, lateribus modice sat æqualiter arcuatis, angulis (anticis sat rotundatis) posticis rotundatim valde obtusis, basi utrinque obliqua; elytris prothorace plus quam duplo latioribus, leviter (postice magis fortiter) striato-punctulatis, interstitiis sat planis, 3° puncturis sat magnis 3 (7° puncturis circiter 7) impresso, 8° apicem versus plicato-elevato.

[Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

A short wide insect with the prothorax very small in comparison of the elytra. Less darkly coloured than the preceding, and also smaller, with the prothorax not so strongly transverse and differently shaped in the hinder part. In *latus* the base on either side runs from the hind angle obliquely (and a little sinuately) hindward and inward, the oblique lines thus formed meeting the median piece of the base almost subangularly; thus the hind angles of the prothorax not only are a good deal rounded off, but are formed by lines inclined to each other at a very obtuse angle; in *lindensis* the base on either side runs from the hind angle directly inward and not (or scarcely) at all hindward until it is slightly deflected hindward to form a very feeble median lobe; the hind angles thus being formed by lines inclined to each other at a much less obtuse angle. In both species the actual junction of the base and sides is a good deal rounded off.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains; taken by T. G. Sloane, Esq.

FERONIIDES.

RHYTISTERNUS SPLENDENS, sp.nov.

Subdepressus; sat parallelus, niger elytris læte cæruleo iridescentibus, antennis palpis tarsisque ferrugineis; prothorace vix transverso, antice quam postice vix angustiori, antice sat fortiter emarginato, subobsolete canaliculato, subtiliter transversim rugato, ad basin utrinque foveato et bisulcato (sulco interiori profundo elongato, exteriori brevi obscuro), latitudine majori ante medium posita, lateribus postice haud sinuatis, angulis posticis valde obtusis vix rotundatis; elytris fortiter striatis, striis postice haud minus profundis, 5 in medio minus profunda, 6^a 7^a que antice subobsoletis; prosterno ad latera fortiter rugato; tarsis posticis externe sulcatis. [Long. 6, lat. 2½ lines.

The decidedly bright blue iridescence of the elytra seems to be a good character for this insect. *R. cyathodera*, Chaud., is said to be "subiridescent" only, and besides it is a considerably larger

insect, and is stated to have its elytra striated as *R. liopleura*, whereas the elytra of the present species are striated very differently, the enfeeblement of the striæ 5-7 being limited to the anterior part, so that in more than the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the elytra the striation is nearly regular and even. *R. sulcatipes*, Blackb., has the slightest suspicion of iridescence, but it also differs *inter alia* in much larger size and in the very much more extensive enfeeblement of the 5th-7th elytral striæ. I notice that in this species the strigosity of the prosternal episterna is exceptionally strong, and is even extended a little on the middle part of the prosternum.

Victoria.

RHYTISTERNUS CARDWELLENSIS, sp. nov.

Subdepressus; minus parallelus; nitidus; niger, vix iridescens
antennis palpis tibiis ad basin summani tarsisque rufescentibus;
prothorace leviter transverso, postice quam antice multo
angustiori, antice parum emarginato, canaliculato, trans-
versim subobsolete rugato, ad basin utrinque foveato et
bisulcato (sulco interiori modice elongato exteriori brevi
obsuro), latitudine majori paullo ante medium posita,
lateribus antice fortiter rotundatis postice fortiter sinuatis,
angulis posticis valde obtusis nullo modo rotundatis; elytris
fortiter striatis, striis postice haud minus profundis, 5^a leviter
nec obsolete impressa, 6^a subobsolete, 7^a vix impressa,
omnibus postice sat fortiter impressis; prosterno ad latera
minus fortiter rugato; tarsis posticis externe vix manifeste
sulcatis. [Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species is distinguished from nearly all its described congeners by its prothorax being much narrower across the base than across its front margin, and the sides of the same being quite strongly sinuate in their hinder part. It is perhaps nearest to *R. puella*, Chaud., but in that species *inter alia* the hind angles of the prothorax are said to be right angles.

N. Queensland; Cardwell; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

MICROFERONIA ADELAIDÆ, Blackb.

The minute *Carabid* which I described under this name seems to have been wrongly referred by me to the *Feronini*, as I find that it has not the oblique sulcus traversing the elytral epipleuræ which appears to be an essential character of that sub-family. Removed from the *Feronini* it must find its place, I think, among the *Anchomenini*, and is probably related to *Lestignathus* and *Lacordairia*, though it has not much superficial resemblance to either of them.

LOXANDRUS.

The most salient character of this genus seems to consist in the 3rd interstice of the elytra having only a single puncture, and that placed slightly in front of the middle of the elytra; further characters may be found (at least for the Australian species) in the total absence of the abbreviated basal stria of the elytra, and the exceptionally conspicuous puncturation of the ventral segments, which are not transversely sulcate. I am unable to regard the presence or absence of wings as an essential character (the Baron de Chandoir, I observe, associates winged and apterous species in *Leptopodus*), as I have before me an apterous insect which presents all the above characters, and seems to have no structural difference whatever from winged examples of the genus, except the absence of wings.

There is a generally distributed species of this genus of which I have examples (apparently quite incapable *inter se* of specific separation), from very widely divided localities, and which I believe to have been described by the Count de Castelnau and Sir W. Macleay as *Pœcilus iridescens*, Cast., and *Pœcilus subiridescens*, Macl. It is a small insect (long. 4-4½ lines) of extremely brilliant iridescence, with the parts of the mouth, the antennæ and the legs more or less reddish or reddish-brown, with the prothorax (by measurement) very slightly transverse, punctulate behind, somewhat quadrate, its greatest width about the middle, its sides slightly arched, its hind angles roundly obtuse, and its

front distinctly margined all across, and with the striæ of its elytra strong and distinctly punctulate and their interstices somewhat convex ; it is winged, and has rather prominent eyes.

Besides this species, the Baron de Chaudoir places in *Loxandrus* the following three :—*Pœcilus rufilabris*, Cast., (from Queensland), which is described as an iridescent insect, larger than *iridescens* (long. 5 lines), with reddish-brown labrum and palpi, black legs and brown tarsi, prothorax wider in front than behind (where it is punctulate), and elytral striæ strongly punctulate ; *Pœcilus gagatinus*, Cast., (from Tasmania), described as a small species (long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lines), entirely black ; and *Pœcilus atrovitens*, MacL., (from Queensland), which is briefly characterised as a little smaller than *subiridescens*, with the impressions on the head feebler than in that species, the elytral interstices less convex, and the surface almost devoid of iridescence. I have not seen any species that I can identify with the three just named.

LOXANDRUS LÆVICOLLIS, sp.nov.

Alatus ; sat elongato-ovalis ; nitidus ; niger, vix cyaneo-iridescens, capite antice palpis antennis tarsisque rufescentibus ; oculis sat fortiter prominulis ; prothorace haud punctulato, quam longiori plus quam tertia parte latiori, tenuiter canaliculato, utrinque ad basin sulco elongato longitudinali impresso, antice late leviter emarginato, margine antico quam postico paullo latiori, latitudine majori sat longe ante medium posita, lateribus modice arcuatis, angulis posticis obtusis vix rotundatis ; elytris punctulato-striatis, striis latera versus minus profundis, stria abbreviata scutellari nulla, interstitiis sat planis (3° ante medium punctura ornato).

[Long. $4\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

Probably near *L. rufilabris*, Cast., but with the prothorax entirely devoid of puncturation (except the two marginal punctures). Compared with the species mentioned above, as probably *L. iridescens*, Cast., this insect *inter alia* has a more transverse prothorax, wider towards the front and with the

margin running along the front, obsolete in the middle, the striæ of the elytra narrower, but much more conspicuously punctured, the interstices considerably less convex, and the eyes more prominent.

S. Australia ; near Morgan.

LOXANDRUS MICANS, sp.nov.

Apterus ; sat elongatus ; nitidus ; niger, cyaneo-iridescens, capite antice palpis antennis tarsisque picescentibus ; oculis parum prominulis ; prothorace postice sparsissime punctulato leviter transverso, tenuiter canaliculato, utrinque ad basin sulco elongato longitudinali impresso, antice modice emarginato (angulis anticis manifeste prominulis), hic quam ad basin sat angustiori, latitudine majori paullo ante medium posita, lateribus modice arcuatis, angulis posticis rotundato-obtusis ; elytris striatis, striis 1-6 antice punctulatis, stria abbreviata scutellari nulla ; interstitiis vix convexis (3° ante medium punctura ornato). [Long. 6, lat. 2½ lines.

Very distinct by the absence of wings, as well as by its size notably surpassing that of the previously described Australian *Loxandri*. The prothorax is distinctly margined all across its front ; the punctures at its base are very few, but well defined.

Victoria ; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

TRECHIDES.

TRECHUS.

I have recently examined the types of the species of *Trechus* from Gayndah described by Sir W. Macleay and which are in the Australian Museum. I do not feel sure that any of them are true *Trechi*. *T. rufilabris* is a singular insect, for which I do not feel prepared to suggest a place. *T. atriceps* appears to be a *Thenarotes*, and *T. ater* a ♀ *Lecanomerus*. *T. concolor* may be a *Trechus* ; unfortunately it is a unique ♀.

BEMBIDIIDES.

BEMBIDIUM.

I have recently made an examination of the Australian types described by Sir W. Macleay as belonging to this genus. I was unfortunately not able to study them sufficiently at leisure to enable me satisfactorily to characterise new generic forms among them, which would, I think, be necessary in treating them properly; but as Sir W. Macleay in describing them intimated that he referred them to *Bembidium* only in a general sense, I think that I can furnish some notes on them which may prove useful pending a more exhaustive treatment of the subject.

One of them, *B. transversicolle*, appears to me to be a small *Harpalid* very close to my *Notophilus latus* (of which, however, I had not a specimen with me for comparison). The unique type in the Australian Museum is unfortunately in very bad condition, so that I fear it will be hardly capable of satisfactory examination.

The other species are all, I think, rightly referred to *Bembidium* (using the name in a very general sense). I should say, however, that *B. gagatinum* and *flavipes* might properly be referred to a new genus, *bipartitum* to another new genus and *brunnipenne* to still another.

The following appear to be typical *Bembidia*, viz., *bipustulatum*, *amplipenne* and *subviride*.

The rest of the species are, I think, congeneric with *Tachys Flindersi*, Blackb., and other species which I have referred provisionally to *Tachys* as presenting in general the structural characters of that genus, while at the same time their superficial resemblance to typical *Bembidia* suggests the probability that eventually they may receive a distinct generic name.

BEMBIDIUM OCELLATUM, Blackb.

This species is identical with *B. subviride*, Macl., of which it must in future be regarded as a synonym. The rest of the species described by Sir W. Macleay as *Bembidia* are distinct from all I have described unless my *Notophilus latus* should be identified with *Bembidium transversicolle*, Macl.

PALPICORNES.

HYDROBATICUS TRISTIS, Macl.

An examination of the type of this species shows that it differs from *H. australis*, Blackb., in having the interstices of the elytra evidently convex behind, the alternate interstices slightly more so than the others, and the commencement of the posterior declivity a little marked, not quite evenly continuing the general surface.

HYDROBATICUS LURIDUS, Macl.

I have inspected the type of this insect and have no doubt of its being a variety of *H. tristis*. In his description Sir W. Macleay says that it differs from that species only by its smaller size and pale lurid colouring. I have found a very similar variation in *H. australis*.

LAMELLICORNES.

DIPHUCEPHALA SPRETA, sp.nov.

Viridis, capite postice prothoraceque aureo-micantibus, antennis (clava picea excepta) pedibusque rufis, tarsis apice picescentibus; pilis supra brevibus fulvis subtus elongatis albidis vestita; clypeo (maris) antice profunde arcuatim exciso, angulis anticis divergentibus; capite crebre ruguloso; prothorace crebre fortiter vix profunde punctulato late leviter canaliculato, sulcis transversis sat profundis sulcum dorsalem haud attingentibus, lateribus in medio angulatis, angulis posticis acute rectis; elytris sat fortiter transversim rugulosis obsolete 2-costatis; tibiis anticis ad apicem extus 2-dentatis.

[Long. 5, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

A large and handsome species; the only one yet recorded, I think, from W. Australia with red legs.

W. Australia; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

LIPARETRUS MAURUS, sp.nov.

Ovalis; minus nitidus; piceo-niger, antennarum stipite rufo, pedibus picescentibus; prothorace (basi excepta) setis erectis

nigris fimbriato, corpore subtus cinereo-pubescenti; capite confertim minus fortiter prothorace magis fortiter nec crebre, elytris sat fortiter subseriatim, propygidio subtiliter nec crebre, pygidio fere ut prothorax, punctulatis; clypeo antice manifeste arcuatim emarginato; fronte late longitudinaliter concavo; prothorace postice obsolete canaliculato; elytris sat fortiter geminato-striatis; tibiis anticis extus obtuse 3-dentatis; tarsis validis, posticorum articulis basalibus 2 sat æqualibus; antennis 9-articulatis.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

This species is closely allied to *L. concolor*, Er., and *L. collaris*, Macl. The latter differs from it *inter alia* by its brownish elytra and more densely frilled prothorax with finer puncturation. *L. concolor* is a shorter and more ovate species with the prothoracic channel entire or nearly so, the prothoracic puncturation much coarser, the propygidium much more strongly punctulate, the basal joint of the hind tarsi very evidently shorter than the 2nd joint, &c. I suspect that the specimens from N. S. Wales which Sir W. Macleay referred to *L. concolor* were examples of the insect I am describing.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

LIPARETRUS LUGENS, sp.nov.

Late ovalis; subnitidus; piceo-niger, antennis palpibus elytris tibiisque obscure rufescentibus; prothorace basi excepta setis erectis brunneis fimbriato, corpore subtus cinereo-pubescenti; capite confertim minus fortiter, prothorace fortiter rugulose confluentem (fere ut *L. salebrosi*, Macl.), elytris sat fortiter nec rugulose nec confertim, propygidio vix fortiter vix crebre, pygidio sat fortiter vix crebre, punctulatis; prothorace vix manifeste canaliculato; elytris obsolete geminato-striatis; tibiis anticis extus fortiter tridentatis; tarsorum posticorum articulo 2^o quam 1^{us} fere dimidio longiori.

Maris clypeo antice lato reflexo-emarginato, angulis anticis extrorsum acute prominentibus; fronte longitudinaliter

obtuse bicarinata; tarsorum anticorum articulo primo intus dilatato.

Feminae clypeo antice minus lato leviter reflexo-emarginato, angulis anticis sat acutis; fronte obtuse minus fortiter bicarinata. [Long. 4, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

This species belongs to the first section (Sir W. Macleay's arrangement) of *Liparetrus*, and is not very closely allied to any previously described species.

N. S. Wales; taken by Mr. T. G. Sloane near Albury.

LIPARETRUS ADELAIDÆ, sp. nov.

Ovalis; sat elongatus; subnitidus; niger, palpis antennis (clava excepta) elytris (basi anguste nigra et nonnullis exemplis lateribus infuscatis exceptis) pedibusque rufis; supra pilis erectis pallide brunneis sat dense vestitus, corpore subtus pygidio propygidioque dense cinereo-hirsutis; capite prothorace pygidio propygidioque confertim sat fortiter subrugulose, elytris fortiter minus crebre, punctulatis; prothorace leviter vel vix manifeste canaliculato; elytris sat distincte geminato-striatis; tibiis anticis extus 3-dentatis; tarsorum posticorum articulo 2° quam 1^{us} dimidio longiori.

Maris clypeo antice minus lato, fortiter reflexo-emarginato, pone apicem angustato, angulis anticis extus sat acute productis; tarsorum anticorum articulo basali intus anguste elongato.

Feminae clypeo antice angustato subtruncato, vix emarginato.

[Long. $4-4\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}-2\frac{3}{5}$ lines.

According to description this species must be very near the Queensland *L. fulvohirtus*, Macl., but is very much larger. The late Sir W. Macleay compared an example with the type of his species and reported it "quite distinct."

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

SCITON, gen. nov.

Generi *Anodontonyxi* affinis; labri anguli nullo modo prominuli; palpi maxillares crassi, articulo apicali breviter ovali quam

secundus vix longiori, quam tertius vix dimidio longiori (quam latiori vix duplo longiori); clypeus (speciei typicæ) antice abrupte truncatus. Antennæ magis elongatæ (speciei typicæ 9-articulatæ).

Anodontonyx, Shp., must be very near *Colobostoma*, Blanch., differing *inter alia* by the number of joints in the antennæ. The latter is also no doubt near *Sciton*, but *inter alia* its maxillary palpi have their apical joint "oblongus" and the clypeus is "rotundatus."

Having only a single example I have been unable to dissect the parts of the mouth.

SCITON RUBER, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; minus nitidus; subparallelus; totus ruber nisi tibiis obscurioribus, antennis palpisque dilutioribus; supra glaber subvelutinus; sternis pilis suberectis subtilibus sparsim inconspicue vestitis; segmentis ventralibus pedibusque setis sat robustis instructis; clypeo obscure ruguloso, antice late abrupte truncato, lateribus fortiter sinuatis ante oculos haud dilatatis; capite postice prothoraceque vix manifeste punctulatis; hoc quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice paullo minus) latiori, antice late marginato, supra æquali, lateribus leviter arcuatis, margine antico sat profunde bisinuatum emarginato, basi bisinuata, angulis anticis acutis modice productis posticis rotundatis (superne visis suberectis); elytris sparsim leviter punctulatis, perspicue striatis, interstitiis alternis quam cetera latioribus; pygidio nitido, longitudinaliter sulcato, subtiliter sat crebre punctulato; propygidio (hoc ab elytris haud plane oblecto) pubescenti; corpore subtus sat nitido; sternis sat crebre subfortiter punctulatis; segmentis ventralibus sparsius subtiliter punctulatis et transversim punctorum majorum setiferorum seriebus instructis; coxis posticis quam metasternum parum brevioribus; femoribus latis; tibiis anticis extus fortiter 3-dentatis; unguiculis simplicibus; antennis 9-articulatis, stipite quam clava duplo longiori, hujus laminis 3 subæqualibus.

S. Australia.

[Long. 8, lat. 4 lines.

COLPOCHILA CAMPESTRIS, sp.nov.

Ovata; sat brevis; rubro-ferruginea, vix iridescens, capite prothoraceque obscurioribus; pectore valde hirsuto; abdomine setoso; capite confertim rugulose confluentem nec crasse, prothorace (hoc subvelutino) pygidioque (hoc haud carinato), elytris (his geminato-striatis) obscure, punctulatis; antennis 9-articulatis; tarsorum posteriorum articulo 2° quam basalis manifeste longiori.

Maris (exempli typici) antennis carentibus; pygidio apice late sinuato-truncato.

Feminae antennarum clava 5-articulata, hujus articulo 2° quam 3° (et basali quam ille) quarta parte breviori; pygidio valde gibboso apice minus late truncato. [Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 6 lines.

Very near the S. Australian *C. fortis*, Blackb., from which it differs by its darker colour, somewhat broader and more robust build, less distinctly punctured elytra, and the antennal characters. In the female the basal joint of the club is not much more than half as long as the third joint, and the second joint is about intermediate in length between the first and third, whereas in *C. fortis* (female) the basal joint of the club is scarcely shorter than the second, and the second is scarcely shorter than the third. The pygidium also in *C. campestris* (female) is very much more gibbous than in *C. fortis*. In the male the pygidium is much more widely and less straightly truncate at the apex than in the male of *C. fortis*, and no doubt the antennal characters are different. From *C. gigantea*, Burm., the five-jointed (in the female and no doubt in the male also) flabellum of the antennae distinguishes the present insect. In *C. dubia*, Blackb., the antennae (female) are much like those of *C. campestris*,—the 2nd joint of the flabellum, however, being markedly less abbreviated,—but the species *inter alia* is considerably more strongly punctulate, more nitid and more elongate. The other species of this group of *Colpochila* (large insects having a sharply defined lateral prothoracic gutter set with long soft hairs) differ still more widely. In

my tabulation of *Colpochila* (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1890, pp. 520-2) this species falls under "FF" on p. 521 with *C. fortis*.

W. Australia; near Yilgarn; sent by C. French, Esq.

FRENCHELLA, gen.nov.

Labium planum; palporum labialium articulus ultimus elongato-ovalis; maxillæ 5-dentatæ; palporum maxillarium articulus ultimus quam penultimus duplo longior; labrum minus crassum, angulis fortiter prominulis; antennæ 9-(vel. 8?) articulatae, clava 3-articulata quam stipes paullo breviori; pectus setis elongatis sparsim vestitum; tibiæ posticæ (ut *Colpochilæ*) apicem versus fortiter dilatatæ; tarsi modice elongati; unguiculi simplices; elytra nullo modo geminato-striata.

I am unable to specify any character to separate this genus from *Colpochila* (regarded as including *Haplonycha*) except the absence of any approach to a geminate arrangement of the striæ on the elytra. Nevertheless the facies is quite different, approaching that of *Heteronyx*, and I do not think the species described below could with any propriety be referred to *Colpochila*. I do not find any distinctive sexual characters among the examples before me. The genus *Homolotropus*, Macl., differs from this *inter alia* by its geminate-striate elytra, *Platydesmus*, Macl., by its depressed form, greatly developed antennal club, &c., *Colobostoma* by the apical joint of its labial palpi being "crassus." It is most probable that *Haplonycha striatella*, Blanch., *obscuricornis*, Blanch., and *rugosa*, Burm., should be placed in this genus, which I have named after C. French, Esq., the Victorian Colonial Entomologist.

FRENCHELLA LUBRICA, sp.nov.

Ovalis; convexa; pernitida; supra glabra, ad latera fulvopilata; subtus capillis fulvis elongatis minus dense vestita; piceo-nigra, capite prothoraceque vix rufescentibus antennæ palpibus et tarsorum apice rufis; capite confertim æqualiter rugulose punctulato, clypeo reflexo antice rotundato-truncato, sutura clypeali distincta angulata; prothorace quam longiori

plus quam dimidio latiori, fere ut caput sed paullo sparsius punctulato, linea mediana lævi, basi bisinuata quam apex (hoc modice emarginato) dimidio latiori, lateribus postice fortiter rotundatis antice sinuatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis; elytris crebre sat crasse punctulatis, transversim rugulosis, leviter regulariter striatis, striis apicem versus obsolete; tibiis anticis extus 3-dentatis; antennis 9-articulatis; pygidio crasse ruguloso, longitudinaliter carinato.

[Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

Of the three species mentioned above as probably belonging to this genus the descriptions are very brief, but they all seem distinct from this species; *striatella* is called "tota ferruginea," *obscuricornis* has the club of the antennæ blackish and the elytra iridescent, while *rugosa* is said to be dark brown with the elytra paler. The uppermost tooth on the front tibiæ of this insect is small but well defined, and is directed almost straight forward.

Victoria; Swan Hill; taken by C. French, Esq.

OCNODUS LUGUBRIS, sp. nov.

Piceus, antennis palpis pedibusque rufescentibus; capite prothoraceque crebre, elytris minus crebre, pygidio sparsim, fortiter punctulatis; puncturis in fundo plus minusve pallidis vix manifeste setigeris (? exemplo typico abraso); elytris vix perspicue 3-costatis; clypeo antice late rotundato; tibiis anticis extus obtuse 3-dentatis. [Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. 2 lines.

The puncturation of the elytra (which tends a little to run in rows) and of the pygidium is decidedly coarse, that of the head and prothorax less so, but conspicuously closer. On the elytra the sutural stria is fairly well-marked, and there is no trace of other striæ, but an indication from a certain point of view of three scarcely distinct costæ. The pygidium is strongly fringed with longish fulvous hairs. The prothorax is decidedly more than half again as wide as long, strongly convex and even above, the sides very gently arched, the front (which is very strongly bisinuate, with sharp angles) very little narrower than the base, the hind angles obtuse and somewhat rounded, the base bisinuate

rounded hindward (the middle part a good deal produced hindward, but hardly distinctly lobed). The interstices of the punctures on the elytra are scarcely rugulose. The scutellum is moderate in size, and strongly transverse.

W. Australia, Roebuck Bay; sent by C. French, Esq.

HETERONYX MERUS, sp.nov.

Modice elongatus; minus convexus; postice vix dilatatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus; fere glaber, capillis fulvis sparsim fimbriatus; clypeo confertim crasse rugulose, capite postice crasse minus crebre, prothorace sparsim acervatim minus fortiter, elytris sat fortiter nec crebre sublineatim, pygidio sparsim fortiter, punctulatis; clypeo brevi lato ante oculos extrorsum fortiter producto, antice obsolete angulatim late emarginato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, postice quam antice plus quam dimidio latiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi vix bisinuata, angulis anticis sat acutis sat productis, posticis bene determinatis obtusis fere rectis; elytris hic illic obscure striatis, setis inconspicuis fulvis sparsim ornatis; tibiis anticis extus valde 3-dentatis; labro a clypeo obtecto; antennis 9-articulatis; coxis posticis ad latera quam metasternum sat brevioribus quam segmentum ventrale secundum sat longioribus; unguiculis bifidis.

[Long. $4\frac{4}{5}$ - $5\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

I have not seen any other *Heteronyx* very close to this one, which possesses several characters unusual in the genus, especially the clusters of punctures thinly scattered over the prothorax and the peculiar sculpture of the elytra consisting in fairly defined rows of punctures (here and there appearing in a certain light to run in striæ for short distances) separated by wide intervals on which are here and there little groups of punctures similar to those of the rows.

N. Queensland; sent by C. French, Esq.

HETERONYX ARCANUS, sp.nov.

Modice elongatus; sat convexus; postice vix dilatatus; sat nitidus; rufo-piceus, antennis palpisque testaceis; capillis

fulvis minus sparsim vestitus; capite crasse rugulose crebre, prothorace crassissime sat sparsim, elytris crebre crasse squamose, pygidio subcrebre minus fortiter, punctulatis; clypeo brevi lato ante oculos minus fortiter extrorsum producto, antice late rotundato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) plus quam dimidio latiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi bisinuata, angulis anticis sat acutis sat productis, posticis rectis; elytris haud striatis, pustulis inconspicuis setas erectas ferentibus instructis; tibiis anticis extus sat fortiter 3-dentatis; labro a clypeo obtecto; antennis 9-articulatis; coxis posticis ad latera quam metasternum multo brevioribus, quam segmentum ventrale secundum paulo longioribus; unguiculis bifidis.

[Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

N. Queensland; sent by C. French, Esq.

HETERONYX PROTERVUS, sp.nov.

Modice elongatus; sat convexus; postice minus dilatatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus, antennarum clava testacea; pilis erectis fulvis sparsim vestitus; clypeo crebre fortiter rugulose, capite postice crebre fortiter nec rugulose, prothorace inæqualiter sparsius sat fortiter, elytris crasse vix squamose vix crebre, pygidio sparsim sat fortiter, punctulatis; clypeo brevi lato ante oculos extrorsum fortiter producto, antice rotundato (vix sinuatim); prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) plus quam dimidio latiori, lateribus vix arcuatis, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis anticis leviter productis sat acutis, posticis subrectis; elytris nullo modo striatis; tibiis anticis extus sat fortiter 3-dentatis; labro a clypeo obtecto; antennis 9-articulatis; coxis posticis ad latera quam metasternum sat brevioribus quam segmentum ventrale secundum sat longioribus; unguiculis bifidis.

[Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5, lat. 3 lines.

N. Queensland; sent by C. French, Esq.

N.B.—Since the publication of my tabulation of the 1st section of *Heteronyx* (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1888, pp. 1329-1331) several additional species have come before me belonging to that section and

forming a group distinguished by the combination of 9-jointed antennæ, comparatively short hind coxæ, and very strongly bifid claws. This little group seems to be confined to Northern Australia, and occupies in my tabulation (*loc. cit.*) lines 10-21 on p. 1331. I propose now to substitute the following for the contents of lines 13-21 in order to include the additional species, but I regret that I must drop *H. corpulentus*, Macl., out of this revised table, as I have not an example of the insect before me; at the time of my drawing up the original table I had a type lent me by Sir W. Macleay and since returned. From memory and description, however, I think it is distinguishable from all the species included in the following table by the character referred to in its name—viz., its short broad form; it is certainly not identical with any of them.

- G. Front outline of clypeus not evenly rounded (*i.e.*, more or less truncate or sinuous).
- H. Elytra evenly punctulate.
- I. Uppermost tooth on margin of front tibiæ well defined..... *protervus*, Blackb.
- II. Uppermost tooth on front tibiæ almost obsolete. *breviceps*, Blackb.
- HH. Elytral punctures subseriate and with unpunctured spaces of various area
- I. Clypeus much more closely punctured than forehead; size moderate..... *merus*, Blackb.
- II. Head somewhat evenly punctured; size very large..... *piceo-niger*, Macl.
- GG. Front outline of clypeus quite evenly rounded.
- H. Punctures of prothorax excessively coarse..... *arcanus*, Blackb.
- HH. Punctures of prothorax very much finer
- *rugosipennis*, Macl.

HAPLOPSIS VIRIDIS, sp.nov.

Breviter ovata; supra fulvo-, subtus griseo-, pilosa; minus nitida; læte viridis, corpore subtus (et nonnullis exemplis elytris) obscuriori; capite prothoraceque sat crebre granulatis; hoc fortiter transverso, antice angustato, lateribus leviter arcuatis, angulis anticis fortiter productis posticis obtusis; elytris obscure rugulosis, 5-lineatim (plus minusve distincte) longitudinaliter convexis, lineis glabris vix rugulosis; tarsorum posticorum articulo 1° quam 2^{us} fere duplo breviori.

Maris clypeo latissime quadratim producto antice late leviter emarginato antennarum clava elongata, tibiis anticis externe leviter 3-dentatis.

Feminae clypeo antice angustato vix emarginato, antennarum clava brevi, tibiis anticis externe fortiter 3-dentatis.

[Long. 3-3 $\frac{3}{4}$, lat. 1 $\frac{4}{5}$ -2 lines

N. S. Wales and Victoria.

BYRRHOMORPHA, gen.nov.

Generi *Heteronyxi* affinis; mentum concavum; palporum labialium articulus apicalis piriformis; maxillæ 5-dentatæ; palporum maxillarium articulus ultimus quam penultimus plus quam duplo longior; labrum permagnum supra clypeum sursum productum; antennæ breves, 9-articulatæ, clava brevi 3-articulata; tibiæ posticæ minus breves apice modice dilatatæ; tarsi modici; unguiculi simplices; corpus valde crassum, crasse sculpturatum; elytra sulcatis sulcis subgeminatis.

The species of this genus to a casual glance present somewhat the appearance of *Byrrhus*; this peculiar build in combination with a labrum strongly elevated above the clypeus (giving the front of the head strongly the trilobed appearance characteristic of certain species of *Heteronyx*) and simple claws will, I think, distinguish the genus from all its allies. The mentum and labrum are so related to each other that from a certain point of view they appear to form a continuous surface which is deeply

concave longitudinally. I do not notice any sexual distinctions except that the antennal club seems a little elongated in the examples I take to be males.

BYRRHOMORPHA VERRES, sp.nov.

Breviter ovalis; valde convexa; nitida; fere glabra; atra, tarsis scutelloque vix rufescentibus, antennis palpisque rufotestaceis; capite confertim crasse rugulose, prothorace confertim rugulose minus crasse, elytris crasse inæqualiter minus crebre, pygidio subtiliter confertissime aspere, punctulatis; clypeo antice sat fortiter emarginato ad labrum recipiendum, ante oculos leviter extrorsum dilatato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) vix tertia parte latiori vix manifeste canaliculato lateribus leviter arcuatis; basi valde retrorsum dilatata, margine antico fortiter arcuatim emarginato, angulis anticis acutis fortiter productis, posticis rotundato-obtusis (superne visis rectis et extrorsum subproductis); scutello magno antice punctulato; elytris inæqualiter sulcatis, interstitiis sat latis fortiter inæqualiter transversim rugulosis, alternis quam cetera irregulariter latioribus; tibiis anticis extus 3-dentatis, dentibus inferioribus magnis acutis, tertio parvo; coxis posticis quam segmentum ventrale secundum vix longioribus; corpore subtus pernitido fortiter minus crebre punctulato. [Long. 5, lat. 3 lines (vix).

Viewed from the side the labrum presents somewhat the appearance of a small upturned horn or tusk. The sculpture of the elytra is different from that of any of the allied genera. The elytra cannot, I think, be regarded as genuinely geminate-striate, and I should place the genus among those with the elytra *simply* striate; but nevertheless the irregularity in width of the interstices (which might be called uneven costæ) brings some of the sulci somewhat into pairs,—but this arrangement is rendered still more irregular by some of the wider interstices being in places split apart by uneven furrows that traverse them; moreover the distinctness of this arrangement varies in different examples.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln and elsewhere.

BYRRHOMORPHA PONDEROSA, sp.nov.

Præcedenti valde affinis ; multo major ; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duplo latiori, angulis posticis subrectis (superne visis acutis et fortiter extrorsum retrorsumque directis) ; elytris minus fortiter sulcatis.

[Long. 6, lat. $3\frac{3}{8}$ lines.

W. Australia ; Yilgarn ; sent by C. French, Esq.

PSEUDOHETERONYX.

Heteronyxi affinis sed apterus ; elytra conglutinata ; metasternum breve.

Huic generi *Heteronyx baldiensis*, Blackb., tribuendus est.

PSEUDOHETERONYX HELÆOIDES, sp.nov.

Brevis ; fortiter convexus ; postice leviter dilatatus ; minus nitidus ; supra fere glaber pilis erectis fulvis sparsissime vestitus, subtus et in pedibus setis fulvis minus sparsim vestitus ; piceo-niger, antennis palpisque rufis, illarum clava testacea ; clypeo crebre, capite postice minus crebre, prothorace sparsim, pygidio etiam magis sparsim, leviter sat crasse punctulatis ; elytris substriatis et leviter foveato-rugulosis ; clypeo antice sinuato-truncato, ante oculos extrorsum vix perspicue producto ; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice haud multo minus) latiori, lateribus a basi antorsum arcuatim convergentibus, basi media sat lobata, angulis anticis modice productis sat acutis, posticis (superne visis) obtusis ; tibiis anticis extus obtuse 3-dentatis ; labro a clypeo obtecto ; antennis 9-articulatis ; coxis posticis quam metasternum (hoc brevi) vix brevioribus, quam segmentum ventrale secundum parum longioribus ; unguiculis appendiculatis.

[Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species bears a remarkable resemblance to a *Helæid* (e.g., *Nyctozoilus*) on a casual glance. The absence of wings is a rare character among the *Melolonthidæ*, and I do not know how it escaped my notice when I was describing *P. baldiensis* ; which,

however, is much more like a *Heteronyx* superficially than is *P. helæoides*. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is considerably shorter than (in *P. baldiensis* about equal to) the 2nd joint.

N. Queensland ; a single example sent by C. French, Esq., and generously presented to me.

RHOPÆA SOROR, sp.nov.

Minus elongata ; pubescens, capite prothoracis margine antico sternis (his densissime) pygidio pedibusque longe villosis ; rufescens vel flavo-brunneus ; capite subcrasse, prothorace confertim sat subtiliter, elytris dupliciter (et crebre sat subtiliter et minus crebre magis crasse), punctulatis ; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duplo latiori, lateribus crenulatis sat fortiter arcuatis, angulis posticis obtusis fere rectis ; elytris singulis apice manifeste rotundatis.

Maris antennarum flabello minus elongato 7-articulato, articulo 3° intus producto.

Feminae antennarum flabello brevi 6-articulato, articulo 4° intus producto ; tarsis posticis brevibus.

[Long. 10-10½, lat. 5½ lines.

Very near *R. heterodactyla*, Germ. ; the principal differences that I notice are as follows :—The flabellum of the antennæ is evidently shorter (in *heterodactyla* male it is by measurement as long as the basal 4 joints of the tarsi together, in this species clearly less), the puncturation is throughout a trifle stronger and less close, the prothorax is more narrowed in front with its sides very evidently more strongly rounded, the elytra (regarded individually) are manifestly more rounded at the apex.

N. S. Wales, near Tamworth ; taken by C. T. Musson, Esq.

RHOPÆA MUSSONI, sp.nov.

Minus elongata ; pilus elongatis sparsim (in capite sternisque sat dense) vestita ; rufescens ; capite sat crebre prothorace minus crebre subfortiter punctulatis, elytris subcrasse rugulosis, pygidio confertim subtilius punctulato ; prothorace

quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice fere duplo) latiori, lateribus crenulatis modice arcuatis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris singulis obsolete 2-costatis, apice minus rotundatis.

Maris antennarum flabello elongato 6-articulato, hujus articulo primo quam ceteri multo breviori.

Feminæ antennarum flabello minus elongato 6-articulato, hujus articulo primo perbrevis. [Long. 9-10, lat. 5-5½ lines.

Differs from all the previously described species of *Rhopæa* by its much coarser sculpture. The antennæ come nearest to those of *R. Verreauxi*, but differ considerably. In *Verreauxi* (male) the 3rd joint of the antennæ is unusually elongate, the 4th is sharply produced in a kind of spine internally and the apical 6 form a very elongate flabellum (all the latter being subequal in length except the 1st, which is a little shorter than the rest). In *Mussoni* the 3rd joint of the antennæ is less elongated, the 4th is scarcely produced internally, and the apical 6 form a flabellum not very much different from that of *Verreauxi* except in the 1st of them being very much shorter. I have not seen a female *Verreauxi* and therefore cannot compare the female of the present species with it.

N. S. Wales, near Narrabri; taken by C. T. Musson, Esq.

ANOMALA AUSTRALASIE, sp. nov.

Oblongo-ovalis; sat convexa; viridis, antennis rufis, pedibus nonnullis exemplis piceis; capite confertim subtilius subrugulose punctulato; prothorace fortiter transverso, subtiliter plus minusve distincte crebre punctulato, antice angustato, angulis posticis rotundato-obtusis; elytris sparsius subtilissime punctulatis, puncturis paullo majoribus sat crebre intermixtis, his hic illic obscure seriatim in striis vix impressis positis; pygidio magis fortiter punctulato; tibiis anticis extus apicem versus bidentatis, et in medio dente subobsoleto armatis.

[Long. 8, lat. 4½ lines.

The only Australian *Anomala* that I can find to have been described is *fuscoviridis*, H. and J., which is omitted from Masters' Catalogue. It is differently coloured from the present

insect, and *inter alia* is said to have its elytra "deeply punctate sulcate."

N. Territory of S. Australia ; also N. Queensland.

MICROVALGUS.

This is an extremely difficult genus to deal with ; it appears to contain numerous Australian species so closely allied *inter se* that it is most difficult to characterise them in such manner as to enable them to be recognised by description. Only three have been named,—*Lapeyrousei*, G. & P., (N.S.W. and Vict.), characterised as a dark brown species, with reddish elytra and tibiæ and underside blackish, and the clypeus perceptibly emarginate ; *nigrinus*, Macl., (Queensland), entirely black with the clypeus rounded in front ; and *castaneipennis*, Macl., (Queensland), having the head and prothorax black and elytra chestnut, and the clypeus truncate in front. Judging by the examples before me, which certainly represent at least several species, the differences in the outline of the clypeus are very slight. The colour as a rule seems somewhat constant. I think I know *M. Lapeyrousei* and *nigrinus* ; if my identification is correct the former is evidently larger than the latter, and the basal joint of its hind tarsi is longer in proportion to the second joint. The following species from Western Australia is evidently distinct from any hitherto described.

MICROVALGUS YILGARNENSIS, sp.nov.

Ferrugineus, elytris ad latera et apicem infuscatis ; albido-squamosus ; prothorace quam longiori vix sexta parte latiori, angulis anticis acutis valde productis fere spiniformibus, posticis obtusis, lateribus leviter arcuatis ; tarsorum posteriorum articulo basali quam secundus plus quam dimidio longiori. [Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

An exceptionally narrow species, coloured differently from those previously described, and remarkable for the very strongly projecting front angles of the prothorax, which (if the head be in its natural subvertical position) stand out free of the body, and are

conspicuous to the naked eye, looking like two horns. No other species that I have seen approaches this one in this respect.

W. Australia; Yilgarn; sent to me by Mr. C. French.

CISTELIDÆ.

APELLATUS MASTERSI, Macl.

I have examined the type of this insect, and have no doubt whatever of its being the female of *A. palpalis*, Macl.

CURCULIONIDÆ (BRACHYDERINÆ).

PRYPNUS (?) SQUAMOSUS, sp. nov.

Oblongus (mas), magis latus (fem.); niger squamis, supra griseis vel albidis (nonnullis fuscis maculatim intermixtis), subtus albidis nonnullis fulvis intermixtis, vestitus; breviter inconspicue fulvo-setosus; rostro capite angustiori longiori, longitudinaliter bisulcato, supra sat fortiter arcuato; oculis sat magnis, modice convexis; antennis modicis, scapo oculorum marginem posticum vix attingenti; prothorace transverso, antice posticeque truncato, crebre tuberculato-ruguloso, canaliculato, margine antico sub oculos ciliato; elytris ad apicem singulatim leviter acuminatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subinæqualibus alternis leviter alternis fortiter convexis, interstitio 3° ad basin antrorsum prominente, humeris reflexis subprominulis, sutura postice cariniformi.

[Long. 5-6, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $2\frac{2}{11}$ lines.

In freshly coloured examples, the head and rostrum are densely clothed with nearly white scales, in which a few of a pale fuscous colour are intermingled (sometimes in small patches), the rest of the upper surface being densely clothed with scales of an obscure ashen hue, much interrupted by patches of fuscous scales which form on the prothorax an ill-defined central band and some small lateral spots, and on the elytra more or less numerous ill-defined and small spots; the most conspicuous marking is the dark central band of the prothorax; the general aspect is that of a dull ashy-coloured insect, with the head and rostrum almost white, or at any

rate, much and conspicuously paler than the rest of the surface. A very distinct depression divides the rostrum from the head. The rostrum would probably appear tri-carinate if it were abraded. There is a short well-defined longitudinal fovea just above the base of the rostrum. The funicle of the antennæ is slightly longer than the scape. Its basal joint is the longest, except the 2nd, which is half again as long, 3-5 each half as long as 2, and distinctly longer than wide, 6 and 7 somewhat longer. The base of the elytra is considerably wider than the base of the prothorax. The sides of the latter are gently and evenly rounded. The sides of the elytra are somewhat evenly arcuate, very gently in the male, pretty strongly in the female. The metasternum is very short, scarcely longer than the diameter of the middle coxæ, and only about $\frac{2}{3}$ the length of the basal ventral segment. The prothorax is without ocular lobes and the rostral scrobes are linear and curved downward.

I have little doubt but that this species is closely allied to that which Herr Faust has described (Deutsch. Ent. Zeit. xxx. p. 362) as "*Prypnum* (?) *pygmæus*." It differs a little from *Prypnum* in facies, owing to the absence of well-marked tubercles near the apex of the elytra, the dense squamosity of the surface, and the slightly uneven appearance of the elytra which seem to be thickly furnished with slight scarcely defined nodosities; this appearance is caused, I think, by the punctures in the striæ being deep and coarse, so that the scales on the interstices, between each two of these punctures, seem to be slightly protuberant above the scales that fill the punctures themselves. It differs also from *Prypnum* in the presence of a fringe of cilia on the front margin of the prothorax, behind the eye.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

(OTIORHYNCHINÆ.)

TITINIA.

The group of Australian *Curculionidæ* to which this genus belongs, may be characterised as *Otiorrhynchidæ* having the hind

corbels open, the claws free, and the metasternum evidently longer than it is in *Otiorhynchus* and its immediate allies. They are allied to the European *Phyllobius*. In this group *Titinia* seems to be characterised sufficiently (for distinction from the other genera yet described except *Idaspora*) by the following in combination: prothorax not or scarcely bisinuate at base; scape of antennæ strongly arcuate, reaching when set back well on the prothorax, but not extending to the elytra; funiculus of antennæ 7-jointed, none of its joints transverse; scutellum distinct; femora unarmed; front coxæ contiguous.

Between *Idaspora* and *Titinia* the distinction seems very uncertain. Mr. Pascoe, the author of both genera, at the time he characterised them supplied a tabulation of the differences between them and other genera, in which (E.M.M., 1869) he distinguishes them by the club of the antennæ pedunculate in *Titinia*, sessile in *Idaspora*. A little later, however, he described a species as *Titinia marmorata* (Ann. Nat. Hist. 1872), of the club of whose antennæ he says, "vix pedunculata," at the same time adding a note that *Titinia* can best be separated from *Idaspora* by its rostrum "having no raised lines or costæ bordering the scrobes on each side and continued back nearly to the eyes." A reference to the original diagnoses does not throw much light on the matter, as the only tangible difference I find is that the scrobes are said to approximate above in *Titinia* and not to approximate in *Idaspora*, while a note is added after *Idaspora* to the effect that it differs from *Titinia* in its longer rostrum with the scrobes lateral.

I have a large number of specimens before me which appear to belong to one or other of these two genera, but I cannot make two genera of them. In fact, the distinctness of the raised lines bordering the scrobes varies in the individuals of a species. If, however, the scrobes in *Idaspora* are strictly and entirely lateral, none of the examples in question can be referred to that genus, so I think it will be well to call them all *Titinia*.

I may observe that I believe one of the species before me to be *Merimnetes tenuis*, Germar. It is very common all over S.

Australia and extremely variable both in size and markings. One variety agrees perfectly with Germar's description, except in not being a *Merimnetes*, its claws being free. It is decidedly a *Titinia*, showing no tendency towards the special characters of *Idaspora*. In the descriptions following, the species with the scrobes approximated above are pretty certainly *Titinia*; those with the scrobes less or scarcely approximate seem to hover between the two genera, but I really cannot see any reason for separating them generically.

Among the species before me is one which I am inclined to regard as *Idaspora terrea*, Pasc. It agrees in every respect with the description of that insect except in the scrobes not being truly lateral but cutting to some extent into the upper surface of the rostrum, though much less so than in others which seem to be true *Titinia*. It is extremely like some vars. of what I regard as *Merimnetes tenuis*, Germ., but differs in its scrobes being much less approximate above and the sides of the prothorax very evidently less rounded.

In my collection are examples from Victoria of what I have no doubt is *Merimnetes uniformis*, Boh. It is not unlike a *Titinia*, but may be at once distinguished by its claws soldered together except at the extreme apex.

TITINIA BREVICOLLIS, sp.nov.

Picea; squamis (subtus albidis, supra obscure fuscis his nonnullis aurantiacis maculatim intermixtis) dense vestita, antennis pedibusque obscure ferrugineis; illarum clava fusca; scrobibus supra approximatis; antennarum funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} vix longiori, hoc 3° 4° que conjunctis æquali; prothorace fortiter transverso ad basin fere subbisinuato, sparsim manifeste punctulato, basi quam margo apicalis manifeste latiori, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris punctulato-striatis. [Long. 1 $\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

The prothorax is distinctly more transverse than in any other known to me of the genus. If the species is not variable (my two examples are quite identical), it may be at once distinguished by

the numerous small spots of a golden colour sprinkled over the dark brown of the elytra. The punctures on the prothorax are quite visible in spite of the dense clothing of scales. Probably the derm sculpture of an abraded specimen would appear very different. The antennal club is distinctly pedunculate. The elytra are devoid of distinct erect bristles. The 3rd joint of the antennal funicle is notably longer than the 4th.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

TITINIA LÆTA, sp.nov.

Picea; squamis (subtus albis supra obscure fuscis, his nonnullis albis nonnullis fulvis intermixtis) dense vestita; scrobibus supra approximatis; antennarum funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} sat longiori, hoc sequentibus 2 conjunctis subbreviori; prothorace vix transverso, antice tubulato, ad basin fere subbisinuato, sparsim punctulato, basi quam margo apicalis sat latiori, lateribus postice sat fortiter rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

On the upper surface the white scales clothe the cheeks, the portion of the rostrum between the scrobes form a ring round the eyes, project as extensions of the white undersurface on the sides of the prothorax, clothe the scutellum and extend backward a little along the suture, and form a spot on each shoulder; while the fulvous scales mingle with the white ones round the eyes, form two narrow lines diverging hindward on the prothorax, and are sprinkled here and there over the elytra; the sides of the latter are irregularly clothed with greyish scales. The antennal club is scarcely pedunculate. The elytra bear some short semi-erect hair-like bristles. The 3rd joint of the antennal funicle is not longer than the 4th.

Victoria; Alpine district; a single specimen.

TITINIA (*Idaspora*?) EREMITA, sp.nov.

Picea; squamis pallide griseis (his supra inter squamas fuscas intermixtis) dense vestita, antennis (clava excepta) tibiis tarsisque obscure ferrugineis; scrobibus parum approximatis;

antennarum funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} multo longiori, hoc sequentibus 2 conjunctis manifeste breviori; prothorace quam caput vix latiori, vix transverso, ad basin fere truncato, sparsim punctulato, basi quam margo anticus haud latiori, lateribus vix arcuatis; elytris punctulato-striatis.

[Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ -1 line.

The prothorax having almost straight sides scarcely bulges out in the middle enough to exceed the head in width. The grey scales (which are of a leaden tone) on the upper surface form a continuous stripe down the prothorax, head (where it is at its widest), and rostrum and are more or less conspicuous on (at least the base of) the elytral suture; they also are condensed along the sides of the elytra and form some irregular markings on its general surface, which, however, are little conspicuous except in very fresh examples. The antennal club is feebly pedunculate. The elytra bear short semi-erect stout hairs which seem to be wanting in all but the freshest examples. The 3rd joint of the antennal funicle is slightly longer than the 4th.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

TITINIA (*Idaspora* ?) BICOLOR, sp.nov.

Piceo-fusca; squamis (subtus albidis, supra fusco-brunneis) dense vestita, scutello niveo, oculis griseo-circumcinctis; scrobibus parum approximatis; antennarum funiculi articulo basali 2^o longitudine æquali, hoc quam 3^{us} multo longiori; prothorace vix transverso, ad basin vix subbisinuato, sparsim obscure punctulato, basi quam margo anticus vix latiori, lateribus sat arcuatis; elytris punctulato-striatis.

[Long. 2-3, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ - $1\frac{1}{10}$ lines.

The punctures in the prothorax each bear a little seta, like a granule, and a row of granule-like setæ runs down each interstice of the elytra. The white scales on the scutellum are wanting in specimens at all abraded. The whitish scales of the undersurface extend to the underside of the femora, and in some examples to

the extreme lateral margin of the elytra. The antennal club is scarcely pedunculate; the 2nd joint of the funiculus is about as long as the 3rd and 4th together.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

The following is a tabulation of distinctions among the species of *Titinia* and *Idaspora* so far as they are known to me. The two species that are not known to me are *T. ignara*, Pasc., and *T. marmorata*, Pasc. The colouring of these is different from that of any species I have seen, but I am afraid colour and markings are very little to be relied upon. *T. ignara*, however, is described as having its prothorax longer than wide, and if this be correct by measurement, that character will separate it from all the following. Of *T. marmorata* the author says that the prothorax is subcylindric, which at once furnishes a distinction from all the species I have seen except *T. eremita*. The latter and *T. marmorata* are from localities so far apart that they seem *unlikely* to be identical, and are very differently marked and coloured,—e.g., *T. marmorata* having 3 fuscous vittæ on its prothorax, which is quite a different style of marking from that of the prothorax of *T. eremita*.

- A. Rostrum very narrow between the scrobes.
- B. Basal joint of the funiculus much longer than 2nd joint.
- C. Prothorax considerably wider at base than at front margin..... *læta*, Blackb.
- CC. Base and front margin of prothorax about equal in width.... *tenuis* (*Merimnetes*), Germ. (?).
- BB. Basal joint of the funiculus about same length as second joint..... *brevicollis*, Blackb.
- AA. Rostrum but little narrowed between the scrobes (*Idaspora*, Pasc.?).
- B. Basal joint of funiculus scarcely or not longer than 2nd joint.

- C. Sides of prothorax strongly rounded
in the middle..... *bicolor*, Blackb.
- CC. Sides of prothorax lightly and evenly
arcuate..... *terrea*, Pasc.?
- BB. Basal joint of funiculus much longer
than 2nd joint..... *eremita*, Blackb.

LEPTOPSINÆ.

ESMELINA.

Mr. Pascoe's reference of this genus to the *Leptopsides* seems to me very much open to criticism. The absence of ocular lobes from the prothorax (not referred to by Mr. Pascoe in his diagnosis) is much more suggestive of the *Brachyderides*, nor are the eyes (although certainly a little more acuminate beneath than those of most *Brachyderides*) very much different from those of some species of *Prypnides* whose place among the *Brachyderides* is not questioned. Mr. Pascoe calls the posterior corbulæ "apertæ," but it seems to me they are rather of the form which M. Lacordaire calls "subcavernosæ." I should incline to refer the genus to the *Brachyderides*, where it seems to me to stand at no great distance from *Dermatodes*, and in some respects to be very near Mr. Pascoe's genus *Styreus*. I may say that I have examined specimens of *E. flavo-vittata*, Pasc., in the Macleay Museum, said to be named on Mr. Pascoe's authority, and have myself taken the same species in the Blue Mountains (the original locality), and as it is an insect with very characteristic and unusual markings on the elytra I do not think there is any possibility of my identification of it being erroneous.

In describing the following new species of *Esmelina* I draw attention to the probability that it may be *Lagostomus australis*, Boisduval, (*Lagostomus* was a nom-præocc., for which *Dermatodes* was substituted). This is little more than a guess, founded on probability arising from the habitat of my insect and its resemblance to *Dermatodes*. Dr. Boisduval's description consists of eight

words and would fit scores of Australian *Curculionidæ*; however, this is one that would fit, and so I have thought it well to give the name *australis* to the present species, judging that if it be not specifically identical with Boisduval's the chances are strong against its being generically identical.

ESMELINA AUSTRALIS (? *Lagostomus australis*, Boisd).

Ovalis; nigro-picea; confertim squamis brunneis albidisque intermixtis vestita, et setulis brevissimis suberectis crebre obsita; antennis subferrugineis; capite prothoraceque crebre punctulatis et rugulosis; hoc supra æquali; elytris seriatim punctulatis, puncturis sat magnis, interstitiis planis.

[Long. $4\cdot4\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}$ -2 lines.

The male is evidently narrower and smaller than the female. The whole sculpture is completely buried in squamosity except the central carina of the rostrum and the rows of punctures on the elytra. The semi-erect setæ are minute and need looking for. Closely examined the vestiture seems to be a ground of brown scales on which whitish scales are very thickly and evenly sprinkled, but in some lights there appears to be a slight coppery gloss, which is most conspicuous on the head and undersurface. The scales on the middle part of the femora are almost black. The prothorax has no trace whatever of a central carina or furrow, but in some examples there is a very feeble transverse impression near the front margin. It is probable that the elytra of an abraded example would be found to be striated, but in a fresh example the elytral sculpture consists simply of lines of extremely conspicuous (and moderately large) punctures. I regret that I have not a spare specimen from which to remove the scales in order to describe the underlying sculpture more definitely. The rugulosity of the prothorax seems to be somewhat coarse on a small space which I have denuded of scales. Differs from *E. flavo-vittata*, Pasc., chiefly by its colour and markings and by the front of its elytra less strongly reflexed, especially near the shoulder.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

(AMYCTERINÆ.)

CUBICORHYNCHUS MUSSONI, sp.nov.

Ovalis; confertim piceo-squamosus; piceo-niger, elytris ad latera et pedibus maculatim albido-squamosis; nigro-setosus; cristis in capite sat elongatis retrorsum inclinatis; tuberculis frontalibus nullis; prothorace confertim granuloso; elytris obscure punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis alternis quam cetera paullo latioribus. [Long. 6, lat. $2\frac{2}{5}$ lines.

A somewhat longer and more oval species than most of its congeners; this character, together with the black colour of its setæ, the very close granulation of its prothorax, and the absence of frontal tubercles will distinguish it. The form of the crests on the head also is peculiar; their external outline evenly continues hindward the external outline of the rostrum almost to the length of half the rostrum. Probably nearest to *C. piceo-setosus*, MacL., which, however, is described as having its prothorax canaliculate down the middle and subtuberculate on the sides. This is the only *Cubicorhynchus* known to me in which the prothorax is not at all canaliculate.

N. S. Wales; taken by C. T. Musson, Esq., F.L.S., near Tamworth

DIALEPTOPUS APPROXIMATUS, sp.nov.

♂ Angustus; nigricans, obscure subvittatim plumbeo-argenteo squamosus, tuberculis pedibusque rufescentibus; rostro quam caput longiori, leviter bicarinato; prothorace apice haud bilobo; elytris prothorace parum latioribus seriatim foveatis, biseriatim tuberculatis, seriei externæ tuberculis 4 magnis conicis internæ 6 vel 7 (anterioribus minoribus), trans processus humerales quam trans prothoracem sat angustioribus; tarsis valde elongatis, posteriorum articulo 2^o quam 1^{us} vix breviori; antennarum scapo quam tarsorum anteriorum articulus 4^{us} vix breviori, funiculi articulis basalibus 2 manifeste elongatis. [Long. 7, lat. $2\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

Near *D. sepidioides*, Pasc., and differing from it by its longer tarsi (the 2nd joint of the hind tarsi scarcely shorter than the 1st), the very much feebler carinæ of the rostrum, and the larger and differently arranged tubercles of the elytra; in the outer row the tubercle nearest the base is much larger than either the 1st or 2nd in the same sex of *sepidioides*, and is placed slightly further back than the 1st is in that species. The apical ventral segment is transversely sulcate near its hinder margin, the sulcation being not very sharply defined and being extended forward a little in the middle.

W. Australia; near York; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

OPETIOPTERYX, gen.nov.

Caput æquale; rostrum breve crassissimum a capite vix distinctum; mentum profunde in cavitate immersum; scrobes antice positæ, ab oculis longe remotæ, leviter arcuatæ; antennarum brevium scapus oculus vix attingens; hic rotundatus sat parvus a prothorace liber; prothorax æqualis antice bisinuatus, postice truncatus, in medio canaliculatus, utrinque leviter arcuatus, lobis ocularibus distinctis; scutellum minutum; elytra æqualia, ovalia, apice singulatim acuminata, humeris haud prominulis; tibiæ sat rectæ, apice (præsertim anteriores 4) introrsum acuminato-dilatatis; tarsi breves sat paralleli, articulis basalibus 3 fortiter transversis subtus tomentosus.

The insect for which I propose this name is one of the most perplexing *Curculionidæ* I have met with; its head and rostrum (including the mouth organs as far as they can be examined without dissection) are extremely like those of *Sclerorhinus*, except that the upper surface of the rostrum is very evidently narrowed forward and is only obsoletely concave longitudinally, and has a very feeble carina down its middle, at the hind end of which is a small fovea, while the scrobes are extremely short, being separated from the eyes by a very long interval, and the scape of the antennæ when laid back scarcely reaches the eyes. The funiculus of the antennæ is scarcely longer than the scape,

and the club is nearly as long as the last 3 joints of the funiculus together. The joints of the funiculus scarcely differ *inter se*, save in the basal joint being a little stouter than the rest. The tarsi are very short and parallel (the 3rd joint scarcely wider than either of the preceding) and are tomentose on their under surface. The metasternum is longer than in most of the *Amycterinæ*, being about as it is in some of the *Cylindrorhininæ*. The basal two ventral segments are elongate, the 3rd and 4th together a trifle shorter than the 2nd, and longer than the 5th. The whole surface is entirely devoid of the tubercles and spines so characteristic of the *Amycterinæ*.

I am in some doubt as to the sub-family in which this remarkable species should be placed. Its very short and extremely robust rostrum, with the mentum deeply sunk in the buccal cavity is so characteristic of an *Amycterid* that I have given that character the preference in determining its place. But the metasternum is certainly inconsistently long, and the tomentosity of the underside of the tarsi (which latter, however, is found in *Melanegis*), and the absence of tubercles, &c., perhaps point to *Bothynorhynchus* as a nearer ally. The latter genus I have not seen, but according to description the present insect could certainly not be referred to it as it differs *inter alia* from *Bothynorhynchus* by the short scape of its antennæ and the strong ocular lobes of its prothorax. It may be observed, however, that *Bothynorhynchus* itself is regarded by Schönherr as being very near the *Amycterinæ*, and is differentiated by Lacordaire only by the tomentosity of the undersurface of the tarsi,—which character loses its value by its presence in *Melanegis* (not known to Lacordaire),—apparently in all other respects a perfectly typical *Amycterid*.

OPETIOPTERYX FRIGIDA, sp.nov.

Ovalis ; picea, squamis pallide viridibus variegata ; his corpus femoraque subtus dense vestientibus, rostrum antice marginantibus, et vittas 2 in prothorace et in elytris maculas basales nonnullas vittamque lateralem marginalem formantibus ; corpore supra sparsim obscure punctulato, puncturis setas

minutas rubras ferentibus; elytris leviter striatis, striis puncturis sat magnis instructis, interstitiis subconvexis.

[Long. $5-5\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

In treating of the genus I have mentioned the characters sufficiently at length to render a further specific description unnecessary.

Victoria; Alpine district; under a stone near the summit of one of the higher mountains.

(RHYPAROSOMINÆ.)

DYSOSTINES GLABER, sp. nov.

Nitidus; glaber (antennis pedibusque setosis exceptis); nigerimus, antennis rufo-picescentibus; maris prothorace quam elytra vix angustiori, his fere a basi retrorsum angustatis; feminae prothorace quam elytra sat angustiori, his late ovalibus; rostro quam ad apicem latiori fere duplo longiori, supra arcuato vix manifeste carinato, dupliciter minus punctulato; capite inter oculos longitudinaliter foveato, dupliciter (postice sat crebre) punctulato; antennarum funiculi articulis basalibus 2 sat elongatis ceteris moniliformibus; prothorace subgloboso, postice quam antice latiori, subtilissime canaliculato, sparsim fortiter punctulato (puncturis nonnullis parvis intermixtis); scutello minuto; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sparsim punctulatis, humeris subprominulis lateribus mox pone basin dilatatis; pedibus valde robustis, tibiis anterioribus 4 intus dente magno obtuso armatis et infra denticulatis et ad apicem valde arcuatis (posticis maris intus longe ciliatis), posticis maris ante apicem intus subito angustatis et ad apicem fortiter introrsum curvatis et calcare valido armatis, feminae ad apicem dilatatis; prosterno inter coxas anticatas quam antennarum clava haud angustiori; segmento basali ventrali (maris) late concavo subinaequali, feminae vix concavo subinaequali.

Variat prothorace rufo.

[Long. $3-3\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{10}-1\frac{2}{5}$ lines

The male characters vary somewhat in development. In some examples the teeth on the inner side of the tibiæ are much larger than in others. The long cilia on the tibiæ are, I suppose, easily rubbed off, as in some examples they are wanting, while in one male (the other sexual characters of which are very feeble) they are present even on the intermediate tibiæ.

Victoria; this very fine and distinct species is not uncommon under stones at an elevation of about 6000 feet above the sea on the Alpine range.

DYSOSTINES ADVENA, sp.nov.

Subopacus; setis suberectis sparsim vestitus; piceo-niger, antennis coxis femorum basi tibiæ basi apiceque tarsisque plus minusve rufescentibus vel testaceis; supra squamis piceis brunneisque intermixtis confertim vestitus; maris elytris quam prothorax vix latioribus antice sat parallelis apicem versus fortiter angustatis; feminae elytris quam prothorax sat latioribus postice minus angustatis; rostro quam ad apicem latiori sesqui longiori, supra arcuato, confertim punctulato, carinato; prothorace vix transverso, canaliculato (canali sub squamas abdito) pone apicem transversim impresso, vermiculato-ruguloso, postice quam antice vix latiori, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; scutello vix manifesto; elytris leviter striatis, striis puncturis subquadratis sat magnis instructis, interstitiis alternis quam cetera magis elevatis, humeris vix prominulis; pedibus sat robustis, maris tibiis posticis intus angulatim dilatatis; coxis anticis contiguis; maris segmento ventrali basali longitudinaliter concavo, in medio postice transversim prominenti; antennarum funiculi articulis basalibus 2 sat elongatis, ceteris brevibus. [Long. $1\frac{4}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ - $\frac{7}{10}$ line.

In fresh specimens the sculpture is almost entirely concealed by a dense covering of scales. This is an inconspicuous-looking little species; the contiguous front coxæ seem inconsistent with its being a *Dysostines*, but I can find no other structural peculiarity whatever, and in the species originally attributed to the genus by its author

(Mr. Pascoe) the coxæ vary from being "remote" to "approximate." This is the smallest species yet described of the genus. It has a certain superficial resemblance to a very small *Polyphrades*. One of my examples (probably immature) is of a rufo-testaceous colour.

Victoria; Alpine district.

(CYLINDRORHININÆ.)

CENTYRES SINUATUS, sp. nov.

Ovatus; piceus, squamis griseis vel silaceis vel cinereis confertim vestitus, antennis plus minusve rufescentibus; his sat elongatis, scapo prothoracem fere attingenti, funiculi articulis basalibus 2 elongatis (2° quam 1^{us} fere longiori quam 3^{us} fere duplo longiori, ceteris inter se fere æqualibus quam 3^{us} parum brevioribus); rostro obsolete longitudinaliter carinato; prothorace quam longiori fere sesqui latiori, antice quam postice sat angustiori; vix manifeste canaliculato, obscure ruguloso, lateribus modice rotundatis; scutello minutissimo; elytris basi quam prothoracis basis parum latioribus (maris ovalibus quam prothorax parum, feminae ovatis quam prothorax multo, latioribus) subtiliter striatis, striis sat fortiter minus confertim punctulatis (externis postice valde sinuatis), interstitiis leviter convexis, sutura postice sat fortiter carinata; segmento ventrali 2° quam 3^{ius} parum longiori, maris segmento basali longitudinaliter leviter concavo.

[Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4, lat. $1\frac{1}{5}$ - $1\frac{4}{5}$ lines.

The punctures in the striæ each bear a small scale, as in the previously described species of the genus. The present insect agrees well with Mr. Pascoe's generic diagnosis except that segments 2-4 of the abdomen are not quite exactly equal *inter se*, the 2nd segment being slightly longer than either of the next two, but very much shorter than the two together. The strong sinuation (behind the middle) of some of the elytral striæ (especially the 3rd and 4th) is a very marked character, as also the strongly cariniform elevation of the suture behind. The rostrum is very

little shorter than the prothorax ; its scrobes gradually disappear considerably in front of the eyes. The ocular lobes are feeble and very low down on the sides of the prothorax

Victoria ; Alpine district.

(GONIPTERINÆ.)

GONIPTERUS RUFUS, sp.nov.

Rufus, antennarum clava infuscata, supra squamis minutis pallidis sparsim obscure (subtus sat dense squamulis albidis piliformibus) vestitus ; rostro quam caput vix longiori carinulis nonnullis obscuris longitudinaliter instructo, crebre subtilius rugulose punctulato ; capite inter oculos impresso, quam rostrum paullo magis fortiter punctulato ; prothorace subconico fortiter rugulose punctulato ; scutello elongato-triangulari ; elytris æqualiter punctulato-striatis, puncturis sat magnis subquadratis, interstitio 3^o antice fortiter (5^o minus fortiter) tuberculiformi, humeris extrorsum sat prominentibus, tuberculo post humerali valido acuto.

[Long. 4, lat. 2 lines (vix).

The almost uniform red colour of this species will distinguish it from nearly all previously described of the genus ; the legs and front part of the elytra are a trifle brighter than the other parts, and the prothorax is slightly the most obscure part. The puncturation of the elytra scarcely differs from that of *G. suturalis*, Gyll. The post-humeral tubercle is strongly developed and more acute than usual in the genus. As with many of its congeners, the anterior tuberosity of the 3rd and 5th interstices is more marked in some examples than in others. The 5th interstice is more or less feebly callous near the apex. The 3rd joint of the antennæ is something less than twice as long as the 2nd.

I may add that a near ally of this species has been taken in Tasmania by Mr. J. J. Walker, R.N., but this latter appears distinct, having the prothorax evidently less coarsely rugulose, and the post-humeral tubercle shorter and blunter.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

(ATERPINÆ.)

MEDICASTA.

According to Mr. Pascoe's tabulation of genera of *Aterpine* (Journ. L. Soc., 1871), *Medicasta* differs from *Ethemaia* by its parallel-sided tarsi. On reference to the diagnosis of the former no comparison with *Ethemaia* is found there beyond a remark that the two genera are obviously related to each other,—but the eye being covered above by its orbit (mentioned in the diagnosis) is evidently a distinctive character. Some years later Mr. Pascoe published the name of another allied genus,—*Hyphæria*,—which he characterised far too briefly, merely remarking “characters as in *Ethemaia*, but 3rd tarsal joint not bilobed”; and in the description of the species, he says that the sides of the head project slightly over the eye. Hence *Medicasta* and *Hyphæria* must be very close to each other and have not been distinguished *inter se*. There is, therefore, a doubt incapable of determination whether the following species is a *Medicasta* or a *Hyphæria*, but it agrees with the diagnosis of the former, except that the sides of the head are not dilated so as to cover the eyes more than partially; the eyes nevertheless are but little prominent.

MEDICASTA LUGUBRIS, sp. nov.

Oblonga; piceo-nigra; antennarum scapo basi curvato quam funiculus parum breviori, hujus articulo basali sat crasso parum elongato, 2° multo graciliori vix breviori, ceteris paullo brevioribus; rostro quam caput vix breviori huic (oculis exceptis) latitudine fere æquali, quam antennarum scapi longitudo vix angustiori, supra longitudinaliter 4-sulcato, sulcorum interstitiis elevatis (interstitio medio minus fortiter), carinis ita formatis abrupte ad rostri basin desinentibus; prothorace subcylindrico vix transverso, antice leviter constricto, supra inæquali, crasse nec crebre rugulose punctulato, antice quam postice paullo angustiori, basi bisinuata; elytris leviter striatis, striis sat crasse nec crebre punctulatis,

interstitiis antice convexis, dorso carinis tuberculisque inæquali. [Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

The inequalities on the elytra are very intricate. At the base of the posterior declivity is a large transverse tubercle on each elytron, the two tubercles almost meeting on the suture; the hind face of these tubercles bears some black scales, and from the external end of each tubercle a carina runs back to the apex, the whole space between the carinæ being elevated and the carinæ themselves being tuberculated, their tubercles bearing some black scales. Between each of these carinæ and the external margin is a tubercle which is the apical one of a series of 4 on the 5th interstice. The 3rd interstice bears two large tubercles (one at, the other a little in front of, the middle) which are connected by oblique wavy carinæ, with the corresponding tubercles on the 5th interstice. The 7th interstice is cariniform in almost all its length. Most of the elevations are more or less clothed with black scales (where they are absent probably my example is abraded).

Victoria; Alpine district.

ATERPUS RAUCUS, sp.nov.

Ab *A. tuberculato*, Gyll., differt statura minori, antennis multo magis gracilibus, capite crebre crasse ruguloso, pedibus rufis. [Long. 7, lat. 3 lines.

Differs from all the previously described *Aterpi* of the *tuberculatus*-group by the coarse rough rugulosity of its head, which scarcely differs from that of the front part of the prothorax. Apart from the characters mentioned above, and its smaller size, I do not find any difference between this species and *A. tuberculatus*.

N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

ATERPUS ABRUPTUS, sp.nov.

Ab *A. tuberculato*, Gyll., differt rostro supra longitudinaliter minus convexo vix tam fortiter canaliculato; prothorace minus crebre minus grosse granulato, spatio mediano (haud

granulato) antice latiori nec parallelo haud vel vix pone medium prothoracis retrorsum manifesto, elytris postice valde perpendiculari, sutura ad partis declivis basin magis fortiter magis abrupte tuberculato-carinata.

Maris tibiis anticis sat elongatis sat gracilibus æqualiter subfortiter curvatis.

Feminæ tibiis anticis minus elongatis minus gracilibus subrectis vel potius intus vix bisinuatis. [Long. 7-8, lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 lines.

Another member of the group of which *A. tuberculatus*, Gyll., may be considered the type, and scarcely differing from that species except in its smaller size and in the characters specified above. The front tibiæ of the only sex I possess of *A. tuberculatus* (the male, I believe) are unlike those of either sex of this species, being straight on the external margin, and having the internal margin rather deeply concave in its apical half. The prothorax is not at all canaliculate, but its whole surface is evenly convex except that it has a light transverse depression immediately behind the front margin; the tubercles, however, with which its general surface is clothed much as in *A. tuberculatus*, are wanting on a small vaguely defined space occupying the front half of the middle line. The scutellum is conspicuously clothed with white scales. The most striking character of the species is the extreme abruptness of the apical declivity of the elytra. If the insect be regarded from the side it is seen that the apex of the elytra does not protrude hindward at all further than does the summit of the apical declivity, and the hind outline of the elytra [*i.e.*, the line (as viewed from the side) connecting the summit of the apical declivity and the apex itself] appears concave. The tuberculation of the elytra is variable, in some male examples being almost exactly as in *A. tuberculatus*, while in others and in most females it is feebler and tending to run into interrupted costæ. In very fresh examples the squamosity looks like a dusty brown indumentum and renders the surface opaque, while abraded specimens have a subnitid appearance. From *A. horrens*, Gyll., this species differs *inter alia* by its non-caliculate prothorax, from *seriatus*, Boisd., (which has elytra considerably, though less abruptly,

declivous behind) by its differently shaped front tibiæ, differently sculptured prothorax, &c., from *A. rubus*, Er., by its non-cristate prothorax, &c.

S. Australia.

PELORORHINUS PROXIMUS, sp.nov.

Sat elongatus; piceus vel nigro-piceus supra squamis subar-genteis et nonnullis fere croceis plus minusve vittatim vestitus, corpore subtus fere toto albido-squamoso pedibus rufescentibus; prothorace quam latiori nonnihil longiori, lobis ocularibus haud plane nullis, elytris punctulato-striatis; rostro supra longitudinaliter leviter sat æqualiter arcuato; antennarum funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} fere sesqui longiori; oculis quam *P. argentosi*, Gyll., sat minoribus.

[Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ -6, lat $1\frac{1}{5}$ -2 lines.

The scales on the *Pelororhini* are so easily rubbed off, and it is so seldom that specimens can be obtained which are not more or less abraded that it seems almost useless to give an exact account of the patterns formed by the scales on the elytra. In the present species the head and prothorax are marked almost as in *P. argentosus*, and the scales on the elytra form a pattern similar to that in the same insect. But the scales forming the pattern have a much less silvery tone,—in some examples they are to a considerable extent of a saffron or fawn colour, and the pattern is (in the examples before me) much less sharply defined. The decided tendency of the silvery scales on the elytra to run *in vittæ* seems, however, to be distinctive of *argentosus* and the present species. Placed beside an example of *P. argentosus* the present species differs as follows,—the eyes are smaller and more widely separated (I am not absolutely certain that this may not be sexual), the 2nd joint of the antennal funicle is evidently shorter, the rostrum is a little longer and narrower, and the lower part of the front margin of the prothorax (viewed from the side) is slightly convex in a forward direction, as though tending towards being an ocular lobe. The whole insect, moreover, is a little less elongate and especially a little less acuminate towards the apex.

P. margaritaceus, Er., *inter alia* has the basal joint of the antennal funicle longer in proportion to the 2nd joint. *P. angustatus*, Fahrs., *inter alia* is very distinctively and differently marked with silvery scales. *P. pusio*, Sch., is a much smaller insect, variegated with black, white and ferruginous markings. *P. sparsus*, Germ., is only doubtfully distinct from *P. maculosus*, Fahrs., which *inter alia* is very different in respect of its rostrum.

Victoria.

PELORORHINUS CRASSUS, sp. nov.

Minus elongatus; piceus plus minusve rufescens, supra squamis argenteo-niveis et nonnullis obscure griseis maculatum vestitus, corpore subtus fere toto albido-squamoso; prothorace quam latiori vix longiori, lobis ocularibus nullis; elytris punctulato-striatis; rostro supra longitudinaliter fortiter vix æqualiter arcuato, minus brevi; antennarum funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} fere sesqui longiori; oculis quam *P. argentosi*, Gyll., paullo minoribus. [Long. 6-7, lat. 2-2 $\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

The scale-pattern on the head and prothorax is almost as in *P. argentosus*; on the elytra it is very different, having no tendency to run in vittæ; it may be best described by regarding the silvery-white scales as forming the ground; this ground is interrupted by the rows of denuded spots or granules usual in the genus, and which are less closely placed in this species than in most others; there are also two obscure fascia-like spots on each elytron (one a little in front of, the other a little behind, the middle) on which the scales are much less close than on the rest of the surface and are of a pale fuscous tone of colour; the whole of these markings, however, are clearly defined only in very fresh specimens. The most distinctive character seems to consist in the form of the rostrum.

RHINARIA CALIGINOSA, Pasc.

There does not seem to be much doubt that this species is either *R. rugosa*, Boisd., or *R. excavata*, Boisd., and it appears to me very probable that they are two names for one species. Between Boisduval's descriptions of the two I find no difference except that

in that of *R. excavata* the prothorax is said to be "medio posticeque subinflatus," while in the other it is described as "medio subincrassatus," and that *R. excavata* is said to be a little larger than *rugosa*. I have before me a short series taken in New South Wales (some at least of them from near Bombala,—the habitat assigned to *R. caliginosa*) which I cannot regard as representing more than one species, and which seem as if they might include all the above-named forms. I feel no doubt whatever as to their being *caliginosa*; some of them have the sides of the prothorax a little sinuate behind the middle, which gives the base a slight prominence on either side that may be referred to in the expression "postice subinflatus," but I do not regard it as a specific character, for its conspicuousness seems to depend on whether the prothorax is quite in its natural position in respect of the elytra. In extremely fresh and bright specimens the squamosity of the elytra renders the sculpture apparently much less pronounced than it is seen to be in more or less abraded ones. The robust incrassation of the middle of the femora seems to distinguish this insect from many of its congeners, and the less prominence of its eyes from others. If *R. excavata*, Boisd., be really distinct from *R. rugosa*, Boisd., it becomes a question whether it is not the same thing as *R. foveipennis*, Pasc., as there seems nothing inconsistent with such a supposition except that in that case Boisduval has in his brief description omitted to mention that the alternate elytral interstices are more elevated than the others,—an important omission, no doubt, but quite Boisduvallian.

RHINARIA TIBIALIS, sp.nov.

Picea; squamis nigris aliisque cinereis (setulis suberectis intermixtis) dense vestita; squamis cinereis in prothorace trilineatim condensatis, in elytris confuse marmoratim dispersis, corporis subtus fere superficiem totam vestientibus; capite crista bifida (hac squamis pallidis densis vestita) antice instructo; rostro nigro nitido, puncturis elongatis sparsim adperso, supra a basi longe ultra medium carina longitudinali mediana instructo, parte antica tertia concava; prothorace quam ad

basin latiori vix longiori, supra sat fortiter minus crebre ruguloso vix distincte granulato, lateribus a basi ad medium leviter divergentibus deinde fortiter rotundatiim convergentibus, margine antico sat angusto sat fortiter rotundato-producto; scutello dense albo-squamoso; elytris a basi retrorsum leviter angustatis, leviter striatis, striis puncturis ocellatis modicis minus crebre notatis, interstitiis modice convexis sat æqualibus, humeris rotundatis extrorsum subprominulis; tibiis anticis intus ante apicem fortiter rotundato-emarginatis; extus ad apicem dilatatis; antennarum funiculi articulo 2^o quam 1^{us} sat breviori, 3^{io} æquali.

[Long. $3\frac{4}{5}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{2}{5}$ -2 lines.

In a fresh, brightly marked specimen the three pale lines on the prothorax are sharply defined and the elytra are very conspicuously mottled with blackish brown and ashy scales,—the blackish scales predominating round the scutellum and about the middle of the lateral portions, and in other parts being very evenly mixed in small patches with the ashy scales. But the markings cannot be at all relied upon as a character, as in most examples they are very indistinct, the surface being nearly black with some obscure ashy shadings, or even of a uniform dusty brown, as though covered with an indumentum. The best character, I think, lies in the form of the front tibiæ, which are short and stout, evidently widening from the base to below the middle, and then roundly scooped out on the inner side between the point and the apex in such fashion that the inner margin immediately below the middle appears almost like a very blunt tooth; this character at once separates this species from the others known to me of the genus (*e.g.*, *cristata*, Kirby, *granulosa*, Fahrs., *myrrhata*, Pasc.). The nearest ally of *R. tibialis* is, I think, *cristata*, Kirby. Compared with that species the present one differs chiefly by the crest of its head, considerably smaller and especially less prominent at its vertex, though of similar shape and squamosity, by its rostrum very evidently narrower and more parallel (though otherwise very similar), by its differently shaped front tibiæ, and by the absence of a short nitid carina on

the central line of the prothorax. I find this latter character constant in the species which I have no doubt is *cristata*, Kirby. I believe the following characters in combination will distinguish this species from all the other *Rhinaria* at all resembling it in size and general appearance;—rostrum convex and strongly keeled above (except close to its apex), head with a strongly prominent and densely scaly bifid crest, elytral interstices equal *inter se*, front tibiæ strongly and roundly emarginate immediately before the apex of the inner margin. *R. maculosa*, Fahrs., is perhaps a little near this species, but *inter alia* its rostrum is rugulose, flattened above and subsulcate, and the shoulders of its elytra are more square. *R. variegata*, Boisd., is said to be identical with *maculosa*, Fahrs.

Victoria; Alpine district; on young shoots of *Eucalyptus*.

RHINARIA DEBILIS, sp. nov.

Elongata; piceo-nigra, supra squamis piceis vestita, inter has squamis pallidis plagiatis (et setulis suberectis) intermixtis; subtus dense pallide squamosa; capite bi-verrucosa verrucis infra conjunctis; rostro nigro lato, longitudinaliter excavato, excavationis parallelæ fundo plano antice carinis 2 arcuatis brevibus instructo, lateribus fortiter cariniformibus; prothorace parum transverso, sat fortiter nec crebre granulato, antice transversim impresso, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis, margine antico sat fortiter rotundato-producto quam basis angustiori; elytris late leviter sulcatis, sulcis foveis parvis nec crebris seriatim instructis, interstitiis angustis minus fortiter (præsertim alternis) elevatis setis pallidis elongatis et granulis sat parvis ornatis, humeris rotundatis vix extrorsum productis; tibiis anticis latis compressis intus leviter bisinuatis, apice intus leviter (extus nullo modo) dilatatis; antennarum funiculi articulo 2^o quam 1^{as} parum breviori.

[Long. 5, lat 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ lines.

I have little doubt that this species is as variable as most of its congeners in respect of the colours and arrangement of the scales clothing its upper surface; in the example before me the general

colour is black, and there are a number of spots caused by little patches of cinereous or brown scales, two or three on the prothorax, one on each shoulder (the scutellum is densely clothed with pale scales), and a number scattered irregularly over the elytra. The most conspicuous character is perhaps the wideness of the striæ on the elytra and the consequent narrowness of the interstices, but this species is also readily distinguishable by its wide rostrum, the upper surface of which is concave in its whole length, the floor of the concavity being almost perfectly parallel and flat, and furnished in its front part with two conspicuous, short, curved carinæ, placed longitudinally side by side; and by the shape of its front tibiæ, of which the apex is not in the least dilated externally.

This species is allied to one occurring near Melbourne (Mr. French tells me it is mischievous on strawberry plants) which I take to be *R. perdix*, Pasc., but differs from it (apart from markings) *inter alia* by the much more parallel sides of the concave part of the rostrum, as well as by the 2nd joint of the antennal funiculus not much shorter than the first.

Victoria: Alpine district.

(HYLOBIINÆ.)

ORTHORHINUS BICOLOR, sp. nov.

Oblongus; piceo ferrugineoque-variegatus; dense squamis nigris et nonnullis albis nonnullis ferrugineis vestitus, squamis in elytris fasciam latam nigram postmedianam antice posticeque albo-marginatam formantibus; rostro sat valido prothorace vix breviori punctulato et longitudinaliter plus minusve strigato; antennis (clava picea excepta) plus minusve ferrugineis, funiculi articulo basali quam 2-5 conjuncti vix breviori; capite sat æqualiter convexo crebre nec crasse ruguloso, oculis minus approximatis minus crasse granulatis; prothorace sat transverso, antice tubulato, a basi ultra medium leviter parum arcuatim angustato, obscure minus crebre granulato, in medio carina longitudinali brevi

instructo ; elytris sulcatis, sulcis vix manifeste punctulatis, interstitiis granulis sat parvis et setulis suberectis ornatis ; femoribus tibiisque omnibus dentibus singulis armatis.

Maris antennis rostri prope apicem insertis ; tibiis anticis vix elongatis. [Long. $4-4\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $1\frac{3}{5}-1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

In this species the derm is of two colours, being ferruginous with the base of the elytra (widely) and a fascia behind the middle of the same black. In fresh non-abraded specimens, however, this variegation of the derm is not very conspicuous. The scales are arranged as follows :—Those of ferruginous colour are few and very inconspicuous, and need to be looked for with a lens, except on the scutellum, where they are condensed (the general appearance being of a black and white insect) ; I fear the head and prothorax are more or less abraded in all my examples, but in the brightest of them the ferruginous scales are a little more conspicuous than on other parts, and there is a snowy white spot in front of the scutellum (probably the remains of a larger mark) ; the front half of the elytra is indeterminately marbled with black and white, immediately behind which is a space almost deprived of *white* scales (so that it appears as a conspicuous wide black fascia scarcely reaching the suture) ; this space is followed by one on which nearly all the scales are white mixed with a few ferruginous, and which extends to the apex but is interrupted by the subapical callosity, that and the space round it being black. The scales on the underside and on the legs are almost entirely white. The tooth on the hind tibiæ (which is below the middle) is larger and better defined than that of the front tibiæ.

This species may be at once separated from many of its congeners by the total absence of large fasciculated tubercles from its upper surface. Unfortunately there are several species described by Boisduval and Pascoe in such fashion that it is most difficult to identify them. However, it may be said that Boisduval's *athlops* is very much smaller than the present insect, and that it seems hardly possible that Mr. Pascoe could have failed to mention the presence of a well-defined tooth on the inner margin of all the

tibiæ (not only the front ones) if it had existed in any of Australian *Orthorhini* that he has described. The species of this author bearing a general resemblance to *O. bicolor* in size and the absence of fasciculated scales are *hilipoides* (described as an *Alcides*—"in a moment of aberration" its author says), *carinatus*, *infidus*, and *meleagris*; of these *hilipoides* is said to have the basal joint of the funiculus of its antennæ "breviusculus," *carinatus* to have the alternate interstices of its elytra different from the rest, and *meleagris* is not intelligibly described (probably through a printer's error), but as its elytra are spoken of as being especially "short" and some (at least) of the interstices of the elytra are called "dentato-tuberculati" at the base, it is evidently not the insect before me. *O. infidus*, I think, must be closely related to *O. bicolor*, but *inter alia* seems to be much larger (the length being given as 6 lines); it is, moreover, not mentioned as having any white scales, nor are the elytra described as bearing any pattern-like markings; its hind tibiæ are said to be "strongly compressed near the apex," an approximation no doubt to the toothed hind tibiæ of *O. bicolor*, but the phrase would certainly not adequately describe the structure of the latter.

Victoria; Alpine district; under bark of *Eucalyptus* about 6000 feet above sea-level.

(ERIRHININÆ.)

EMPLESIS.

This genus is distinguished by Mr. Pascoe from all other Australian *Erirhinid* genera by the following characters in combination:—Apical joint of tarsi short and stout, protruding but little from between the lobes of the 3rd joint, antennal funicle 7-jointed, elytra without posterior callosities, 2nd ventral segment not so long as segments 3 and 4 together. It is to be remarked, however, that these characters do not separate *Emplesis* from *Storeus*. In tabulating the genera of *Erirhinidæ* (Ann. Nat. Hist. 1873, pp. 182-3) Mr. Pascoe adds the further character that the ventral sutures are straight in *Emplesis* and laterally curved in *Storeus*,

but elsewhere says that this distinction cannot be relied upon as constant. The two genera appear to me to be really very close to each other, and I cannot find any more exact structural difference than that the form of *Emplesis* is much more narrow and oblong and that its 2nd ventral segment is evidently less abbreviated than in *Storeus*.

EMPLESIS MONTICOLA, sp. nov.

Elongata; minus robusta; nigra vel nigro-picea, squamis obscure ferrugineis et aliis albidis variegata, his pone medium alternatim cum illis in interstitiis longitudinaliter condensatis; funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} fere duplo (hoc quam 3^{ius} paullo) longiori, ceteris brevibus, ultimis transversis; prothorace leviter transverso mox pone apicem subito constricto-angustato; elytris striato-punctulatis.

Maris rostro quam prothorax vix longiori, modice robusto, supra sat opaco longitudinaliter striato, fere recto; antennis paullo ante rostri medium insertis; abdomine longitudinaliter concavo.

Feminae rostro quam prothorax multo longiori, leviter arcuato, supra nitido lævigato; antennis vix pone rostri medium insertis; abdomine æquali. [Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2, lat. $\frac{3}{8}$ line.

The whitish scales are condensed and prominent between the eyes but not so as to form a well-defined fascicle, on the prothorax they form three obscure vittæ, they clothe the scutellum densely and they are condensed in short longitudinal lines on the elytral interstices at equal distances from the base, so that there appears to be a number of fasciæ, each fascia formed of a number of short longitudinal lines placed side by side, the most conspicuous of these fasciæ being in the apical half of the elytra. The prosternum is distinctly concave in front of the coxæ; the intermediate ventral sutures are lightly but distinctly arched at the sides. The pattern-like markings of the head without either callosity or fascicle, the comparatively short basal joint of the antennal funicle, and the long shining black lævigate rostrum of the female

will in combination distinguish this species. The antennal scape is of a bright ferruginous colour, but the general colour is darker than in most species of the genus.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

EMPLESIS OCELLATA, sp.nov.

Minus elongata ; ferruginea, squamis ferrugineis aliis fuscis aliis albidis variegata ; in elytris squamis fuscis maculam magnam communem basin attingentem postice æqualiter rotundatam et albido-cinctam formantibus ; funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} duplo longiori, ceteris brevibus ; prothorace sat transverso mox pone apicem subito constricto-angustato supra inæquali ; elytris striato-punctulatis.

Maris rostro quam prothorax sublongiori, apice leviter arcuato, modice robusto, supra opaco longitudinaliter striato et lineatim squamoso ; antennis paullo pone rostri apicem insertis.

Femina latet.

[Long. $1\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The remarkable spot formed by the scales on the upper surface will at once distinguish this species from all its congeners. This spot commences on the elytra at the base where it reaches from shoulder to shoulder. From each shoulder the external margin of the spot runs hindward curving to the suture, which it reaches at about the middle of its length. The large common spot thus enclosed consists of dark brown scales mixed with a few scarcely noticeable lighter ones (those of the rest of the surface being pale ferruginous) ; the spot is margined (somewhat narrowly) with white scales and is continued forward a little on the prothorax, as is also the whitish border, both dark spot and pale border becoming gradually narrower and less distinct towards the front of the prothorax, but the pale border being traceable evidently nearer to the front than is the dark spot. The principal inequalities on the surface of the prothorax are two obscure gibbosities placed near the front on either side of the median line, which is feebly impressed. The prosternum is very feebly and widely concave in front of the coxæ ; the intermediate ventral sutures are slightly

arched at the sides. There is a certain resemblance in style of marking between this species and *E. umbrosa*, Blackb., (though this resemblance is really only slight), but the two may be at once separated by the prothorax being scarcely transverse in *umbrosa* and pretty strongly so in *ocellata*.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

GERYNASSA AFFINIS, sp.nov.

Picea vel nigra, squamis fulvis (certo adspectu sub-aureis) et aliis nigrescentibus variegata; rostro obscure piceo-ferrugineo, quam prothorax longiori, nitido, basin versus obscure punctulato-striato; antennis obscure ferrugineis, clava picea, scapo apice sat clavato, funiculi articulo 2^o quam 1^{us} sublongiori; prothorace transverso, antice constricto-angustato, ante basin transversim subgibboso, lateribus ampliatis; elytris trans basin sat æqualiter convexis, intra humeros haud longitudinaliter depressis, inæqualiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis alternis hic illic in carinis brevibus nigris parum conspicuis elevatis; corpore subtus squamis pallide aureo-fulvis minus confertim ornato. [Long. 2-2¹/₅, lat. 1 line.

In most examples the fulvous scales are irregularly scattered on the upper surface among the blackish ones without forming anything like a pattern, in other examples they are entirely wanting on a small space on either side of the scutellum or on a small space on either side of the prothorax near its base, those spaces consequently appearing as dark spots. From *G. basalis*, Pasc., the elevations on the alternate interstices of the elytra will at once distinguish this species; from *G. nodulosa*, Pasc., it may be known *inter alia* by its much darker rostrum and antennæ, the evenness of the convexity of its elytra across the base (the shoulders not being preceded by any depression), and the longer second joint of its antennal funicle.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

GERYNASSA MINOR, sp.nov.

Ferruginea, squamis fulvis, aliis nigris, aliis cinereis, aliis albis variegata ; rostro quam prothorax longiori, arcuato, postice subtiliter longitudinaliter striato, antice vix manifeste punctulato ; antennarum articulo basali quam secundus sat longiori, ceteris sat brevibus, clava picea ; prothorace transverso, antice sat constricto, lateribus ampliatis ; elytris trans basin minus æqualiter convexis intra humeros longitudinaliter subimpressis, subæqualiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis vix inæqualibus ; corpore subtus minus confertim albido-squamoso. [Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

An intricately mottled species ; the scales on the prothorax are shining ferruginous with some of a whitish colour sprinkled over the disc and more condensed on the sides ; on the elytra the whitish scales are prevalent and are condensed on the shoulders and also to some extent on the sides of the scutellum (which is dark brown) ; the 4th interstice is clothed with blackish scales in its basal part and the scales on the basal part of the 2nd and 3rd interstices are dark brown ; dark brown scales about the middle part of each interstice cause the appearance of an obscure fascia in which are several short longitudinal black lines ; immediately behind this fascia the scales are almost entirely whitish, so that it seems to be followed by a narrow pale fascia, behind which ferruginous scales predominate but are much sprinkled with whitish scales and present one or two short lines formed of blackish scales. The 2nd joint of the funiculus very decidedly shorter than the first (though considerably longer than the following joints) will distinguish this species from its described congeners ; its small size and the scarcely uneven interstices of its elytra are further distinctions from *G. nodulosa*, Pasc., which is perhaps its nearest ally.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

MERIPHUS FULLO, Er.

I have recently taken a *Meriphus* in several localities near Sydney, which agrees with Dr. Erichson's description of *M. fullo* in all respects except that the prothorax is by measurement distinctly wider across the base than long. It is possible if Dr. Erichson did not measure the proportions of his type that the prothorax may have appeared to his eye more elongate than the reality, and therefore it would not be safe to consider the Sydney species distinct from the Tasmanian on account of this discrepancy. The great distance between Sydney and Tasmania, nevertheless, suggests the probability that if specimens from both localities could be compared they would be found to present other differences.

MERIPHUS HUMERALIS, sp. nov.

Sat angustus; sat gracilis; piceo-niger vel ferrugineus, femorum basi tibiis rostro et antennarum scapo plus minusve rufescentibus; squamis albidis setiformibus parce vestitus; rostro maris capite prothoraceque conjunctis paullo longiori, feminae paullo magis elongato; prothorace quam longiori haud latiori; antrorsum leviter angustato et constricto, rugulose sat crasse punctulato, haud carinato; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis alternis obscure granulatis, squamis albis in humeris maculatim dense condensatis; femorum dentibus parvis.

[Long. (rostr. incl.) $1\frac{1}{5}$ -2, lat. $\frac{2}{5}$ - $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The whitish scales are evenly and thinly distributed except that they are evidently condensed on the sides of the prothorax and the shoulders of the elytra (where they form a conspicuous white patch), that they clothe the scutellum densely, and that they are somewhat linearly placed along the interstices of the elytra, where, however, they are frequently interrupted in such fashion that the intervals on which they are wanting appear as faint and ill-defined dark spots placed here and there along the interstices. As this pattern is present in all of the several examples I have seen, I think it is certainly not the result of abrasion. This

species differs from *M. umbrinus*, Pasc., *inter alia*, by the black funicle and club of its antennæ, and from *M. lineatus*, Blackb., by its smaller size, the interruptions in the vestiture of the elytral interstices, the much smaller size of the teeth on its *femora*, the conspicuous white patch on the shoulders, &c. The other described species are all very different.

N. S. Wales ; near Sydney ; also in the Blue Mountains.

MYOSSITA MUNDA, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovata ; sat convexa ; ferruginea, pilis albedo-fulvis sat sparsim vestita, capite rostro antennisque (articulis basalibus 2 exceptis) nigris, tarsis obscuris ; rostro quam prothorax longiori, apicem versus leviter dilatato ; antennarum funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} duplo longiori ; prothorace sat fortiter transverso, antice angustato, lateribus modice rotundatis, elytris punctulato-striatis, puncturis in striis sat magnis rotundatis vel subquadratis. [Long. 1½, lat. ½ line.

This species does not seem to have anything like the quasi-pattern that some of its congeners show on their elytra through the uneven density of their pubescence, nor can I find any trace of the quasi-marking that Mr. Pascoe attributes to *M. tabida*, when he says that in certain lights the punctures on the elytra seem to be surrounded by pale rings. It may be distinguished from all previously described by its small size and the blackish colour (in contrast with its general ferruginous red) of the head, rostrum and antennæ (the scape and the base of the funiculus of the latter being, however, more or less reddish).

Victoria ; Alpine district.

MYOSSITA CRUCIGERA, sp.nov.

Oblongo-ovata ; sat convexa ; squamis crassis piliformibus albidis irregulariter vestita ; rufa ; capite, scutello, spatio circa scutellum, corporeque subtus (hujus apice excepto) nigricantibus ; rostro sat robusto quam prothorax vix longiori apicem versus leviter dilatato ; funiculi articulo

basali quam 2^{us} vix duplo longiori, hoc 3^{io} fere æquali ; prothorace sat transverso, antice angustato, lateribus sat rotundatis ; elytris leviter striatis, striis obscure punctulatis.

[Long. 1 $\frac{3}{5}$, lat. $\frac{3}{5}$ line.

The whitish hair-like scales on the elytra are wanting on a rather large roundish space around the scutellum, on the suture and on a transverse space crossing the suture just behind the middle, but not reaching the lateral margins. From a certain point of view (looking from the scutellum hindward, the rostrum being directed towards the observer) the denuded spaces present the appearance of a cross standing on a globe. The blackish head (the rostrum and antennæ being red) and space around scutellum, in contrast with the red colour of all the rest of the insect (as seen from above) will also render this species very easy to identify. The sculpture of the elytra is very much less definite than in the preceding species.

South Australia ; Lake Eyre basin.

ERISTUS, gen.nov.

Rostrum latum depressum leviter arcuatum minus elongatum basi leviter angustatum ; scrobes postmedianæ ad oculi partem inferiorem attingentes ; scapus brevis ; funiculus 7-articulatus ; clava sat distincta ; oculi magni rotundati sat prominuli fortiter granulati ; prothorax antice angustatus, lobis ocularibus nullis ; scutellum modicum ; elytra oblonga ; pedes sat validi ; femora sublinearia mutica ; tibiæ apice spina armatæ ; tarsi elongati, articulo tertio fortiter dilatato bifido, quarto elongato, unguiculi simplices divaricati ; mesosternum inter coxas sat latum ; abdominis segmentum secundum quam sequentia 2 conjuncta haud brevius ; horum suturæ rectæ vel ad latera retrorsum leviter productis ; corpus (? specierum omnium) setis elongatis sparsim vestitum.

Examples of this very abnormal form have long been in my collection, and I have delayed describing them because I have been unable to make up my mind to what subfamily they should be referred. Each re-examination, however, leads to the same

conclusion,—that they represent an aberrant type of *Erirehinidae*,—and, therefore, I decide to describe them as such. They appear to me to be aberrant only in respect of the rostrum which (though not excessively short, being but little shorter than the prothorax) is most unusually wide and depressed, its width on the upper surface being not less than the length of the scape of the antennæ, and fully twice the thickness of the rostrum (as viewed from the side). The rostrum, in fact, reminds one of the form of a duck's bill. Owing to the upper surface being arched longitudinally, and the lower surface scarcely so, the rostrum has a subulate appearance when viewed from the side. The structure of the scrobes is not very different from that of *Glaucopela*. The rostrum and the general appearance are very suggestive of a *Cossonid* (indeed the first species described below is very much like *Phlæophagus spadix*, Hbst., but with the elytra much wider at the base), but the combination of contiguous front coxæ, distinctly articulated antennal club (its basal joint not much longer than the second) strongly dilated and bifid, 3rd tarsal joint and 1st ventral suture well defined, seems impossible for a *Cossonid*. I must acknowledge some misgivings as to whether it is possible that this genus is identical with that characterised by Mr. Wollaston under the name *Thaumastophasis* as a *Cossonid*. That author's expressions,—“scapo longiusculo” and “metasterno brevissimo,”—would, however, be quite inapplicable to the species before me, and I do not think they could be fairly applied to them even if they were being compared with genera of *Cossonidae*. The metasternum is a little longer and the antennal scape is very much shorter for example than in *Phlæophagus*. Mr. Wollaston does not mention the antennal club in his *Thaumastophasis* as being distinctly articulated. On the whole, I do not see that much confusion will result even if (with these qualifications) I am re-naming Mr. Wollaston's genus, whereas it might be very confusing if I were to describe as *Thaumastophasis* species which should prove not to be attributable to that genus. I may add that I have in my collection an example which seems to me to be very possibly Mr. Wollaston's species (*T. oculatus*), as it agrees

fairly well with the specific description, but its antennal club is not in the least *Cossonid*-like, and I cannot see the appropriateness of the term "brevissimum" for its metasternum. If it be Mr. Wollaston's insect, the species before me are undoubtedly very close to *Thaumastophasis*, but differ in the scrobes being subbasal instead of median and the scape of the antennæ being much shorter.

ERISTUS SETOSUS, sp. nov.

Oblongus; subnitidus; setis sat crassis pallidis sparsim vestitus; piceus, tarsis (et exemplorum nonnullorum tibiis) rufescentibus; capite rostroque sat crebre minus fortiter punctulatis; prothorace leviter transverso, antice sat angustato, crebre minus fortiter umbilicato-punctulato, in medio longitudinaliter obscure carinato, lateribus sat rotundatis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris leviter striatis, striis puncturis sat magnis sat crebre instructis, interstitiis sat planis sat subtiliter punctulatis; corpore subtus sat crasse minus crebre umbilicato-punctulato. [Long. $2\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

Victoria; Alpine district; occurs in S. Australia also.

ERISTUS BICOLOR, sp. nov.

Ovatus; subnitidus setis minus crassis (supra sparsis fulvis, in scutello et in corpore subtus niveis, in scutello et in mesosterno metasternique in episternis densissime condensatis); piceus, capite (rostro incluso) prothorace pedibusque rufis; capite rostrique basi sat fortiter sat crebre punctulatis, rostri parte antica vix manifeste punctulata, capite inter oculos et rostri basi in medio longitudinaliter carinatis; prothorace sat transverso, antice subconstricto-angustato, crebre fortiter punctulato, lateribus (parte constricta excepta) sat fortiter rotundatis; elytris vix striatis, seriatim sat fortiter (interstitiis minus fortiter) punctulatis; corpore subtus subcrebre subfortiter punctulato. [Long. $1\frac{1}{5}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

The piceous undersurface, antennæ, and elytra strongly contrasted with the red head, rostrum, prothorax, and legs render this a very conspicuous little species.

Victoria; Alpine district.

APIONINÆ.

APION TERRÆ-REGINÆ, sp. nov.

Oblongo-ovatum; nitidum; nigrum; setis brevibus albidis vestitum; capite inter oculos concavo; rostro sat valido, sat fortiter arcuato, sat cylindrico, quam caput prothoraxque conjuncta longiori, minus subtiliter punctulato; antennarum articulo 2° quam 3^{us} sat crassiori; prothorace subcylindrico antrorsum paullo angustato, sat crasse sat crebre punctulato; elytris compressis sat fortiter sat æqualiter striatis, striis obscure punctulatis, interstitiis planis sat distincte minus crebre punctulatis. [Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ line.

A large shining black species resembling the European *A. scutellare*, Kirby, but with compressed elytra, stouter and more strongly punctured (though otherwise similar) rostrum, head hollowed out between the eyes, prothorax less rounded on the sides, elytral interstices perfectly flat, &c., &c.

The only previously described Australian *Apion* coming near it in size is *A. albertisi*, Pasc., which, however, is described as having its prothorax impunctulate and only one distinct stria on each elytron.

N. Queensland; Palmer R. district; given me by C. French, Esq.